Established 1818]

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,362—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1898.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
"Largest Sale in the World."

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	23rd July.
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	13th ,,
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	20th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B Andrews	27th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	10th ,,
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	17th ,,
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	24th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
*M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	8th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th ,,
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22nd ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th ,,

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th July, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Castanzo	3,820	1st Aug. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Sept. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	10th Aug. 1898.
MARIA VALERIE.	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Sept. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 930	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamer Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,260	26th July.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 15th, 1898.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR PASSENGERS TO JAPAN.

FAST TWIN SCREW STEAMER "WAKASA MARU," 6,266 Tons, Captain J. B. Macmillan, WILL SAIL direct for KOBE on or about the 29th inst. The Steamer is fitted with Electric Light Refrigerator, &c. All the Cabins are on upper Deck and well ventilated. For Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 13th July, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.
SALAZIE	4,255	X	27th Sep., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel,	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	28th July.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK & SON,
BANKERS AND FORWARDING AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by all Lines of Steamers and BAGGAGE Received, Forwarded, and Insured against all Risks at Moderate Rates.

PACKAGES cleared through the Customs and forwarded to Destination, or Received for Shipment to any Port.

SMALL PARCELS despatched at Lowest Rates.

SUPPLIES of every Description obtained from England.

LIFE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCE effected, and all kinds of Agency Business transacted.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd July, 8189, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th July, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 21st July, calling at Karrachi, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 11th August, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 29th July, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 23rd July, calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 21st July, 1898.

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 25th July.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th July, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
D. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	16th Aug. 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 14th August, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 19, 1898.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

NOTES.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

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IMPORTERS OF

GENT'S HATS,
STRAW, TWEED, &c.
GENT'S GLOVES,
SHIRTS,
UMBRELLAS.
GENT'S DRESS & WASHING TIES,
LATEST STYLES,
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

TRAVELLING RUGS,
SCOTCH MAUDS,
DUST RUGS,
&c., &c.
GENT'S SOCKS & STOCKINGS.
GENT'S UNDERWEAR,
&c., &c.

FULL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP'S TOILET AND MEDICAL SPECIALTIES.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,
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PAPARIDINE FOR INDIGESTION,
PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR, THE TONIC,
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Attention is specially directed to the fact that these articles are absolutely the finest it is possible to produce in their respective kinds, that they are specially manufactured for Indian use, and are guaranteed invariably fresh, pure, sweet, and superior to anything imported.

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DEWAR'S PERTH WHISKY.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

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FLY CATCHERS.
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Cash, As. 12; Credit, As. 14.

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CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
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of Finest Qualities.

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All the latest in the trade.

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High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

APPLY EARLY ! ! !

A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10
PORTRAIT
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H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS
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Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club
WHISKEY
By all Wine Merchants.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
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NAME PREMIER.
BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs.	Cash. a.	Credit. 12 instalments. Rs.	Credit. 12 instalments. a.	
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	250	0	23	0	per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	275	0	25	0	do.
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300	0	27	12	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330	0	30	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330	0	30	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410	0	38	0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410	0	38	0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450	0	41	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450	0	41	8	do.
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450	0	41	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410	0	38	0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330	0	30	8	do.
The Girls' "Premier' Helical Safety Model "N"	275	0	25	0	do.
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250	0	23	0	do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed……………£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders ……………£3,000,694 Stg.

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The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896 ……………£388,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND.

Authorized Capital……………£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date……………£2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to Accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS
ARE
"THE BEST."

By order of the board of PUBLIC OPINION,

Connoisseur

TO BE HAD FROM ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
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H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

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A DICTIONARY OF THE ECONOMIC PRODUCTS OF INDIA. By Dr. Geo. Watt, C. I. E., Reporter on Economic Products, published under the authority of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, 9 Vols	55	0
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MAP OF INDIA EXECUTED BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. By John Walker, Geographer to the India Office. Showing the British Territories sub-divided into Collectorates, and including Burmah, with the Position and Boundaries of each Native State. Chiefly compiled from Trigonometrical Surveys. Carefully Corrected to 1896, from the latest Authorities, and showing Railways already finished and in progress. Mounted on Rollers and Varnished......	55	0
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BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 25th August, 1898, at 5-30 P.M.

STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN,
Hony. Secretary.

THE Notice of RESALE of the INTOXICATING DRUGS FARM of Bombay City, on the 20th instant, is CANCELLED.

J. P. ORR,
Collector.

Abkari Department, Bombay, 19th July, 1898.

SHOP TO LET.

AS the BOMBAY TEA ASSOCIATION (LD.) intend to REMOVE their OFFICES to the First and Second Floors of their Present Premises, they call for offers for the Whole or Part of their large and well-ventilated GROUND FLOOR in Church Gate Street. Apply to MORTON, MAJU and Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents, The Bombay Tea Association, (Ld.).

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Acts 1882, and 1895.

AND

In the matter of the BENGAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the MILL Premises, Machinery Stock and Stores, the Property of the above Company, will be SOLD free from encumbrances by PUPLIC AUCTION on MONDAY, the 8th day of August, 1898, at No. 1, Clive Row, in Calcutta, at 12 o'clock noon, by Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY and COMPANY, provided a sufficient sum is offered pursuant to an order of the said Court in the above matters dated the 8th day of January, 1898.

The property will be sold subject to the conditions of sale which with the description and particulars of the property can be obtained from REGINALD MURRAY, Esq., of No. 11, Hare Street, Calcutta, the Official Liquidator, or from Messrs. ORR ROBERTSON and BURTON, Solicitors, and Messrs. S. J. LESLIE and SONS, Solicitors of Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

REGINALD MURRAY,
Official Liquidator.

Dated 13th July, 1898.

WM. HAROLD EDWARDS,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.
6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, 27th July, 1898, at 3 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1897.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

દામોદર ઠાકરશી મુલજીની કું૰,

i. e., DAMODHER THACKERSEY
MOOLJEE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 11th July, 1898.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th July to 3rd August, 1898, both days inclusive.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS BY
WINSOR T. NEWTON.
COMPLETE STOCK—FRESH GOODS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability Silence and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN." a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"SANTALINE."—A Scientific preparation of Indian Herbs and Pure Oil of Sandalwood. This always succeeds well, after the failure of Matico, Cubeb, and other such Remedies.—D. FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists, 30, Medows Street, Fort.

TO LET FIRST FLOOR and a HALF of SECOND FLOOR of HOUSE No. 131, Frere Road. Apply to A. P. SETNA, 113, Hornby Road, Fort.

A LARGE TOP FLOOR of the Admiralty House, Colaba. Apply to BOMANJEE EDULJEE MORRIS, at Sir Dinshaw Petit Office, Hornby Road.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L." care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NAVY BLUE INVERNESS Water-proof Capes, Reliable quality, Rs. 35. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed Pure, and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ELYSIAN HALL, Military Square, Nos. 17, 19, 21, Fort. A fine Dining House. Undertakes sending meals to offices or private houses. Pastry, Iced Puddings to order; also iced fresh meat, fish, fruits, &c., in and out of Bombay. Charges very moderate.

WANTED, SITUATION, by a European Carding and Spinning Master or Manager. Apply to No. 50, care of this paper.

PHONOGRAPH! To be sold off at HALF the PRICE, viz., Rs. 15 only. Great Bargains in many a useful and Fancy Novelties, at SHROFF BROTHERS' CLEARANCE SALE.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

PIANO Orpheus Organ with 12 Tunes Rs. 180 each, one second Hand (used only 4 months) with 12 Tunes Rs. 100, extra Tunes Rs. 10 per dozen.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana. Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

OUT-DOOR PHOTOGRAPHY.—With a view to further popularize our work in this City we are now prepared to take Public and Official Groups, in fact all out-door work at very reasonable Rates. For particulars apply to the MANAGER, RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to H. I. M. the Queen-Empress of India. Whiteaway, Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwala's and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

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LIFE ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES
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If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

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The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

Proposal Forms and Particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).
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BANK OF ENGLAND.
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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

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Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

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W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. NOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.................$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
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PENANG
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

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GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
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SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
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COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
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Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST .... „ 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER:

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FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

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SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board.

C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

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Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and other sundry articles:—

5 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ drills.
2 cases white shirtings.
2 „ „ doria checks.
5 bales grey khadi.

A quantity of grey local made piece-goods, such as shirtings, chudders, dhooties, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF WHEAT, CASTORSEED, AND RAPESEED AT THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CARNAC BRIDGE STATION.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Carnac Bridge Station,—

About 900 bags wheat.
„ 200 bags castor and rapeseed.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 20th July, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD CAZEE STREET, NOW CALLED CHUCKLA STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of Abdul Karim bin Mahomed Husein Junairker, Abdul Rahim bin Mahomed Husein Junairker, Hayatbai and Aishabai, daughters of Mahomed Hoosein bin Syed Badrudin Junairker, the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Mahomed Hoosein bin Syed Badrudin Junairker, the mortgagor, the under the power of sale reserved to him in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of February, 1895, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of fazundari land or ground, whereof Hajee Allawoodin Jitayker is the fazundar, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises built thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Old Cazee Street, now called Chuckla Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9 feet in breadth and 90 feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by a sweepers' passage, on the west by the said Chuckla Street, on the north by the house of Ismail Ishak, and on the south by the house of Gulam Husein Sumar, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said heirs and representatives of the mortgagor and his tenants, and are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B, No. 2095, and Street Nos. 21-23.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, mortgagee's attorneys, at their Office No. 109, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 20th July, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good-order.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 handsome grey Arab horse, 14 hands, quiet in harness.
1 bay waler, 15-1, quiet in harness.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT RIPON ROAD, CAMATIPURA AND DELISLE ROAD.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction the following immoveable properties on the respective premises on the days and at the times hereinafter mentioned by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Thackersey Rowji, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Maniar Fattehbhai Allabhai and Maniar Mahomedally Currimbhai, pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage and further charge, dated respectively the 25th March, 1892, 18th August, 1894, 18th March, 1896, and 3rd August, 1897.

ON MONDAY, the 25th inst. at 3 P.M.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 92 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the east side of the Ripon Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 198, new No. E-13720, old survey No. 280 and new survey No 2A-13540 with the buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 3988 (3) and street No 175B and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the property of Mahomadally Chasmai, on or towards the west by the Ripon Road, on or towards the north by the property of Hafizabai, widow of Shaik Jeewan, and on or towards the south by the vacant land belonging to the Municipality of Bombay, which said premises are in the occupation of the mortagagor's tenants.

On MONDAY, the 25th inst. AT 4 P.M.

LOT NO. 2.

1STLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate at Camatipura 14th street, Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 94 square yards registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 4768, New No. 11136, old survey No. 1298 and new survey No. 6900 and bounded as follows:—On the east by the house of Sunice Van Rattee on the west by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the south by a sweepers, passage, and on the north by the said Camatpura 14th street, and 2NDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the tenure of Leasehold on sufferance at Camatipura 14th street, Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 52 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 30-31, New Nos. 16229 and 16230, old survey Nos. 42 and 43 and New survey No. 6889 and bounded as follows:—On the east by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on the west by the house formerly of Peroo Mahomed but now of Aga Alii, on the south by the sweepers' passage, and on the north by the said Camatipura 14th street, together with the messuages, tenements, hereditaments and premises standing on both the 1stly and 2ndly described pieces of land, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward E No. 2155 and 2156 and street No. 102, 104 and 108, and formerly occupied by Bhimji Vithal Mahajan and his tenants and are now occupied by the tenants of the mortgagors.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 P.M.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate on the east side of the DeLisle Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 705, 701, 705, 709, 705, 709, new No. a-12698 a-12698, a-12698 and new survey No. 4-2568 5-668, 1,2668, admeasuring 1166 square yards a little more or less, and having the frontage of 217 feet and bounded as follows:—On the east by vacant land of Attuck Rungarri, on the west by the said De Lisle Road, on the north by the property on the land formerly belonging to Withoba Pandurang and now to Cowasjee Engineer, and on the south by a sweepers passage, which premises are assessed under ward No. 210 and street No. 235 and occupied by the mortgagor's tenants.

on TUESDAY, the 26th inst. at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the chawl and shops standing thereon, situate and lying at De Lisle Road, Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1594 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 705, and 709, New No B-12698 and new survey No. 1-2687, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, under Ward No. 2259, and street No. 316 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the west by the DeLisle Road aforesaid, on or towards the west by the Government ground, on or towards the north by the property of Sha Kesowjee Nathoo, and on or towards the south by a water passage, which premises are in the occupation of the mortgagor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Muljee and Raghavjee mortgagees' solicitors at their Office No. 9, Hornby Road, or to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No 3, Colaba Causeway, opposite the Wesleyan Church, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, French-polished household furniture, rich glass and porcelainware, platedware one first-rate sweet-toned semi-grand piano, by "Collard and Collard" hanging and table lamps, Persian Hyderabad and Brussels' carpets and rugs, rich table ornaments and flower vases, picture, oleographs, &c., &c., the property of G. KERSHAW, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, the valuable handsome black and teakwood plain and coloured French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong English-built victoria in very good order by "Burlington Coach Factory," a handsome strong dog-cart in very good order, a very handsome bay waler, aged, 15-3, very good trapper, set of English-made single harness ladies' side saddle, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of Major F. C. ANNESLEY, Royal Fusiliers.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY situate at Portuguese Church Street, near Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of August, 1898, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the transferees of mortgage, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Tricumdass Ramdass and Vithuldass Ramdass the following property, under the power of sale reserved to the transferees by an indenture of mortgage dated the 7th day of April, 1891.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement eight hundred and thirty five square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 117 and 650, new Nos. 919 and 2984, old Survey Nos. 94 and 95, new Survey Nos. 457 and 467, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay along with the property on the north and east of the property under description under No. 33 to 42, together with the foundations, which have been filled up and completed for new buildings to be erected thereon, and forming part of the property known by the name Bhow of Madanjee's Oart, situate at Portuguese Church Street, near Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the property formerly of Tricumdass Ramdass and Vithuldas Ramdass, but now of the Shree Jooshti Murgi Goswami Balko Oo, iogi Stan-Khat ino charity, on the west by the said Portuguese Church Street, on the north by a common passage leading to the said property, on the east from the said Portuguese Church Street, and on the south by the property of Narotumdass, Jamnadas, and now in the occupation of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Kharshedjee D. Shroff, attorney to the transferees of the mortgage, at his office No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 20th July, 1898.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed property at Portuguese Street or North-brook Street, advertised to take place today, is POSTPONED.

SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., the undermentioned gold ornaments, belonging to the estate of Mr. Vassonjee Purshotum:—

Gold bracelets, bangles, armlets, sanklas, necklaces, chains, &c.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Parsee Sanitarium, in the bungalow lately occupied by Mr. Jehangeer Byramjee Dalal, valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, made by Wimbridge, Roberts, and Jamsetjee Nowrojee, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, in very good order, large fish bowl, pictures, table ornaments, flower vases, carpets, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF 300 BALES GUNNY BAGS.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, by order of Messrs. Birkmyer Brothers and on account and at the risk of Messrs Kessowjee Purshotum and Co.

300 bales Hasting's K bags, 38 by 28, each bale containing 300 bags. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

Under instructions from the Administrator General, as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. E. F. Viegas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. J. F. Mendonça the following jewellery, viz.:—

Gold bangles, bracelets, brooches and earrings set with pearls, neckchains, necklace and neckchain with pearls, gold flowers, head ornaments set with pearls, Albert, &c.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m. the effects of the late Kassibai, woman, consisting of gold valla, sari, patli, chantankore, vajartik, putli, pearl nosering, silver ornaments, wearing apparel, copper and brass utensils, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. Madhavrao Vishnoo Fadke consisting of pictures, brass and copper utensils clocks, lamps, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. DAVID CHRISTIE, consisting of one canvas boat and one jolly boat.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE PURBHADEVI ROAD, AT LOWER MAHIM, CLOSE TO THE SEA.

On SATURDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Dhunjee-haw Sorabjee Dallas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Dinbaijee, wife of Mr. Dadabhoy Manockjee Wadia, and the said Dadabhoy Manockjee Wadia, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage and further charge dated respectively the 13th day of December, 1894, and 9th day of March, 1896, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the bungalow, messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the Purbhadevi Road, in Mahim, in the registration sub-district of Bombay in the Town and Island of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 657 and new No. 4570, old survey No. 427 and new No. 4-1646, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates anp Taxes under G Ward Nos. 2654 (1) and 2654 (3), and Street Nos. 119 and 119 B, Mahim Agar, containing by admeasurement 1,700 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by the seashore, on the north by the vacant ground of Succaram Wittoba Pai, and on the south formerly by the property of Nusserwanjee Manockjee Wadia and now by the property of Ardesir Hirjibhoy Malegaumwalla, and the said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 20th July, 1898.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-ed remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

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Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
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First insertion	As. 8 per line.
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

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Each succeeding line	„ 0 8

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

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Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
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INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only,
and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Admission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED
ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL .... „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 6,650,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.
Hornby Road.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

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INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with
METAL CAPSULES { BLUE .....One Star. PINK ......Two Stars. GOLD......Three Stars.
OF ALL DEALERS
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,275
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,110xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	117
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£23¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	105
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	11	185
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
ort	150	8,500	500	*25+80	850
French	800	500	500	dvdRs30	490
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs10	110
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	372½
Munmar M.	00	250	a	15	220
New Berar	00	500	00	dvd Rs15	575
New Indian	1,000	125	125	dvd 16¼	167¼
Prince of Wales	100	600	0	20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	50	500	7	0	370
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200
Sind	40	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	2x	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart	—	000		d d 65	1,11

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad adv	700	1,000	.000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	410
Anglo-Indian	1,310	...	00	Nil	41
Aurangabad S., & M. Co., Ld	61	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct	
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,00	dvdRs.4	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.3	590
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	575
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,790
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	670
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	880
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	625
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	470
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	525
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	900
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	485
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	510
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	520
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	540
Hinginghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	650
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,550
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	410
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	920
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	585
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	205
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	750
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	95
Khatao Makunjee	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	635
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	222
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,030
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,475
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 75	2,265
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs 5	95
Morarji Gouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.55	1975
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	25
Madura Mills	7,779	100	10	Nil	250
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	330
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	295
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1 150
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	720
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	1,050
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	770
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs60	2,025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	190
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	335
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	25
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	295xd
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	625
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	500
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410x
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	242½
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	620
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	.	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	dvd 2½	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,550
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1 420
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	60
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	50	1,175
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	20
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	232½
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 p ct	300
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	5	...	53
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	18
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	165
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	125
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	,000	1,000	dvdRs20	470
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	1-28
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,030xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	..	150
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvdRs11	32

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divid.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	..	5 pr. ct.	2,600
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	do.	200
Ahmedabad Pranjej Ry.	...	500	...	4 pr. ct.	570
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	—	200	...	4 pr. ct.	198,3 4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High Water 0-30a. Low water 5-36m., 6-34a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Sports, 5 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—The adjourned Special General Meeting of the Bombay East Indian Association Death Benefit Fund will be held at the B. E. I. Press, Fort, to-day at 5 30 p.m.

BURNT WITH SULPHURIC ACID.—Babaji Abbaji, aged thirty years, residing at Stone Bunder, was drawing a cork from a jar of sulphuric acid on Monday morning in the godown of Messrs. Bertie Smith and Co., when a quantity of the acid fell on him and he was burnt on both the hips. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he has been detained under treatment.

RANGERS RUGBY FOOTBALL.—The match arranged with the Shropshire Light Infantry, will be played off this evening at 5-30, sharp, wet or fine. The following will represent the Rangers:—Full back—Peters, 3-4s Allen, Flower, Kelly, Smith; 1-2s Davies, Spencer; Forwards—Stewart, Wray, Sell, Monahan, Kerrigan, Stockbridge, Hogan, Brewin; Reserves—Blodwell, Harris, Higgins, Greenek.

BURNT TO DEATH.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of Sabira, a Mahomedan woman, aged twenty-five years, residing at Surtee Moholla. On Monday afternoon deceased was lighting a fire in her room, when her clothes accidentally caught fire and before the flames could be extinguished, she was extensively burnt all over the body. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died at 6 o'clock the same evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of June last 4 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the Owners; while 9 horses and 22 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for Curative treatment during the last month. 430 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 77 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 26 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme will be played by the band of the 25th Bombay Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand on Wednesday the 20th instant, at 5 45 p.m. under the direction of Herr. C. Fredilis, (weather permitting):—

Grand Processional March	The Silver Trumpets	Viviani.
Selection	Barbe Bleue	Offenbach.
Valse	Farewell	Rello.
Scherzo	L'Orologio	Arditi.
Reminiscences of Verdi		
Polka	The Nightingale	Moos.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A RAILWAY WAGGON.—Mr. Turner the coroner held an inquiry yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Jeloobai aged sixty-five years, a Dhobie woman, residing with her son, also a Dhobie, at Stone Bunder. The deceased was in the habit of going into the goods siding at the Victoria Terminus to dry clothes. About 1 o'clock on Monday afternoon deceased was seen lying on the outer rail of No 2 siding with one of the weels of a third class carriage on her left leg. She was crying piteously and when extricated, it was found that her left arm and leg were nearly severed and her right foot was crushed. She was conscious and on being questioned as to how she happened to be there, she replied that she had been drying clothes and had gone under the carriage to shelter herself from the sun. Shunting was going on in the siding and the carriage under which she had been seated, was attached to other carriages and shunted, with the result that she was run over. She was placed in a gharry and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she died the same evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A NOTORIOUS THIEF.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday Inspector Good prosecuted Callan Abdulla alias Mahomed Abdulla, a notorious character, having a record of seven previous convictions against him on two separate charges of theft of a purse containing four annas and a half and a cap valued at eight annas, the property of Abba Raghoo and Nana Mungal, respectively. On Sunday night last both the complainants were sleeping in Ripon Theatre at Grant Road. The following morning at 5 o'clock, when Abba awoke, he found the purse missing from the pocket of his bundee. He suspected the accused, who had also been sleeping in the Theatre and reported the theft to the Police. When the police appeared in the Theatre, the accused threw down the purse under one of the benches. He was arrested and searched, when a cap was found concealed on his person. The second complainant awoke and identified the cap as his own property. Accused pleaded guilty to both the charges and also admitted the previous convictions. His worship sentenced him to an accumulated term of three years' rigorous imprisonment.

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

TO-DAY WEDNESDAY.

THE following are the conditions for this meeting:—

Event I.—Tent-pegging for horses. Marks will be given as follows:—5 for a take and carry of over 20 yards; 3 for draw but not carried 20 yards; 1 for a strike; 3 for style and pace.

Each competitor will be allowed 2 runs; ties to be run off immediately.

Event II.—Jumping Competition for ponies 14 hands and under.

Event III.—The Saturday to Monday Stakes (Ladies Nomination). Gentlemen to ride a given course carrying a bag, with which they will be provided, to a point where their syces will be waiting. They will then dismount, hand over their ponies to the syces, and run 50 yards to where their nominatrix will be waiting. Hand bag to lady who will open bag, and dress gentlemen in costume provided, without any help. Gentlemen to run back to ponies and ride home over same course, Best dressed man first past the post to win. Any gentleman who assists the lady will be disqualified.

Event IV.—Bolster Fighting: Either horses, or ponies may be ridden, and teams of three will be drawn for by lot. Opposing teams will wear black and red caps respectively and will be provided with bolsters. Teams will fight one another in a marked out space, and each member of a team must retire when his cap is knocked off or he is driven outside the space. Last team left in to win.

Event V.—Pony scurry for ponies 14 hands and under. Catchweights.

C. WEBSTER,
Honorary Secretary.

HIGH COURT ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

DISPUTED TRANSACTIONS IN MATS.

GORDHANDAS MEGHJEE AND ANOTHER VS. RAHIMTOOLA ISMAIL AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiffs are commission agents carrying on business in partnership in the name of Meghjee Muljee and Co., while the defendants carry on business in the name of R. Sulleman Ismail and Co., at Abdul Rehman Street. The plaintiffs claimed in this suit the sum of Rs. 3,644-3-5 with interest from the 18th May, 1898, till judgment. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal, Moola, and Moola, appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee Dyabhoy and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs stated that, from the 17th February to the 3rd April 1898, they sold and delivered to the defendants from time to time mats of the aggregate value of Rs. 11,951-2-1. The defendants made part payments to the extent of Rs. 8,425, and a balance of Rs. 3,526-2-9 remained due to plaintiffs. The defendants having failed to pay the amount, though repeatedly requested so to do, the plaintiffs gave them notice that they would charge interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum; and they subsequently filed this suit.

The defendants denied the correctness of the balance claimed by the plaintiffs. The account of the goods supplied by the plaintiffs, and of the monies paid by the defendants, had not yet been made up. The defendants often requested the plaintiffs to come to an account with them, but the plaintiffs put off or otherwise failed to make up such account. It was submitted that, if proper accounts were taken of the transactions between the parties, a balance of Rs. 3,059-2-9 only would be found payable to the plaintiffs. Defendants had always been ready to pay and had even tendered the balance to the plaintiffs, who, however, refused to receive it in full settlement of the account. Defendants under the circumstances denied their liability to pay interest, and submitted that this suit was vexatious and premature, and ought to be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanse the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 12th July:—

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 27th June 1898, reporting that the right to cut grass and graze cattle on the Port Trust Estate during the present season was, after due advertisement, sold as specified below, subject to approval of the Trustees:—Lot No. 1.—Tank Bunder land near Hindu Burial Ground and all the other ground south of Ghorupdeo Hill and Mazagon for Rs. 130; Lot No. 2.—Land from north of Ghorupdeo Hill up to Sewree for Rs. 625; Lot No. 3.—Land from Mazagon to Carnac Bunder for Rs. 70; Lot No. 4.—Land from Mody Bay Reclamation to Colaba for Rs. 60; Lot No. 5.—Land at Mahim for Rs. 5; total Rs. 890, and requesting the Trustees' approval to the sale saying that last year the right was sold for Rs. 1,655. Submitted report from the Traffic Manager, dated 2nd July 1898, saying that the lower price of 1898-99 is probably due—(1) to the large areas in occupation by the Plague Committee at Tank Bunder, Elphinstone Estate and Mody Bay; (2) to the reduced grazing area at the Apollo Reclamation; (3) to the present low rates for hay; (4) to the prohibition of buffalo grazing at the Apollo Reclamation and at the Elphinstone Estate.

RESOLUTION.—The sale, as proposed by the Traffic Manager, is approved.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 7th July 1898, submitting for consideration an application for a lease for 50 years of a plot of land measuring 284 4-9 square yards on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate for the purpose of erecting a dwelling house at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,000 at the rates of rent fixed by the Trustees, viz.:—Rs. 1 per square yard per annum for the first 10 years, Rs. 1 1-2 per square yard per annum for the next 10 years, Rs. 2 per square yard per annum for the remaining 30 years, and recommending that the offer may be accepted. Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 11th July 1898, saying that he has no objection to the land being leased to the applicant, that the lease of the former tenant (Rent Roll No. 304) expired on 30th April 1889, and that the building, except portions of the plinth, has been removed.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 2nd July 1898, reporting that the dredger 'Pholas', and the hopper barges Snipe, Curlew and Mudlark were taken on the 1st instant to the s.s. Ganges as soon as possible after the alarm of fire was given, and that the Master of the dredger Teredo and the Engineer of the Pholas with the crews of the four vessels mentioned did good work in attempting to get the fire under. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 6th July 1898, requesting orders as to whether any bill should be submitted for the services renderd by the vessels referred to in his previous letter at the fire on the s. s. Ganges on the 1st instant, saying that the actual expenses for wages, coal and stores incurred amount to Rs. 171-8-6, while the hire of the barges at the usual rates would be Rs. 250, and remarking that the Pholas has on only two occasions been employed at fires and that on neither of the occasions was any charge made. Read note by the Secretary, dated 8th July 1898, saying that the service rendered may properly be held to be covered by the Port Dues paid by the P. & O. Company; that the boat of the Port Department are maintained from Port Dues being part of the necessary equipment of a large port, and that if the Grappler Tug, &c. of the Port Department were not sufficient to cope with the difficulty and the dredging plant had to be requisitioned the agument is not altered. Read letter from the Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company, dated 6th July 1898, requesting that the Trustees will place on record his thanks for the assistance rendered by the Trustees' boats in extinguishing the fire and to convey to Mr. Dean, Harbour Master, and to Messrs. Mathews, Knight, Sibbald and Clement his thanks for, and appreciation of, the great services they individually rendered. Read minutes by members of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee.

RESOLUTION—The Trustees are pleased to direct that in this case no charge should be made for the service rendered. Letter dated the 6th instant from the Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company, should be acknowledged with thanks, and its purport should be communicated to the Officers mentioned therein.

Read letter from the Engineer, forwarding plan for the extension of Henry Road on Apollo Reclamation, and estimating the total cost at Rs. 6,912-0-5, including the paving of footpaths, storm water drain and sewer, but excluding establishment charges: adding that, in order to connect the drain in this road with the Colaba system of drainage, it will be necessary to lay 425 feet of 9 in. pipe in Merewether Road, and estimating the cost of the same at Rs. 1,998, and remarking that the new road will be made in accordance with all Municipal requirements, and will be handed over to the Municipality for maintenance.

RESOLUTION.—The plan and estimate, the latter amounting to Rs. 6,912, are sanctioned; also the estimated cost of the 9 in. pipe sewer amounting to Rs. 1,998 in the Merewhether Road. Both these amounts may be debited to item 5, Section IV. of the current year's Budget.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 5th July 1898, reporting that in a godown (Port Trust building No. 54) at the Mazagon Powder Works Bunder, in the occupation of Messrs. Kemp & Co. for the storage of combustible articles, it was found on the 4th instant that a case of naptha was on fire probably from spontaneous combustion and that the case was removed and the fire soon put out.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 8th July 1898.	Total from 1st April to 8th July 1898.	For week ending 8th July 1897.	Total from 1st April to 8th July 1897.
Vessels piloted into harbour	16	245	17	231
„ piloted out of harbour	21	312	16	221
„ transported	10	273	6	119
„ attended to	2	41	2	30
„ warped	2	24	...	19

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 19th July, 1898.

There will be shooting on the rifle range Colaba, on Saturday afternoon, 23rd July from 4 p.m. (Weather permitting.)

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR
G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A

Bombay, 20th July, 1898.

1. Signalling Class will parade to-morrow, Thursday, the 21st instant, in front of the High Courts, at 7 a.m., punctually, and at the Byculla Head-quarters, Nesbit Road, to-morrow evening immediately after Drill.

2. There will be 40-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Squad Drill at Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-morrow evening the 21st instant at 8-45 p.m.

By Order
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Assam Gazette*, July 9.)

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr W C M Dundas, Asst Supt of Police and Asst to the Supt of the Lushai Hills at Aijal

Babu Shyam Kishore Bose, Munsif of Dacca, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr by the Govt of Bengal is appointed sub pro tem Additional Subordinate Judge, in the district of Sylhet, until further orders

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr W H Nightingale, Chief Engr, III class, temporary rank, and Secy to the Chief Commr of Assam in the Public Works Dept.

Mr W McSweet, Ex Engr, second grade, is, in the interests of the public service, transferred from the Upper Assam to the Khasi and Jaintia Hills Divn, and is appointed to hold charge of that division until further orders

On relief by Mr W McM Sweet, Ex Engr, Mr G K Watts, Ex Engr, first grade, in charge of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills Divn is attached to office of the Chief Engr, Assam, until further orders

(*Calcutta Gazette*, July 13.)

Mr A E Staley, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge, Hooghly, is appointed to act as Dist and Sessions Judge, Mutaffarpur, vice Mr A W Mackie, about retire

The Lieut Govr is pleased to accept the resignation of his commission tendered by the Rev J Richardson, Honorary Chaplain, Bihar Light Horse

The Rev C R E Yates is appointed to be Hony Chaplain of the Bihar Light Horse, vice the Rev J Richardson, resigned

Hony Capt and Paymaster H W Stevens, Behar Light Horse, is granted the honorary rank of Major

Major G H Watson, Cont Magte of Dinapore and Judge of the Small Cause Court in that Cantonment is allowed leave for sixty days.

The orders appointing Mr D B Allen, as Additional Commissioner, Patna Divn, are concelled

The Lieut Govr is pleased to appoint Lieut Col P Buckland, as Joint Hony Secy and Hony Treasurer to the Committee of Management of the Zoological Garden, Calcutta, vice Mr T A Pope, resigned

Mr D H Kingsford, I C S, Asst Settlement Officer in charge, Balasore, is allowed leave for one month

Surgn Capt D M Moir, First Resident Surgn, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, is allowed furlough for one year

Surgn Capt F O'Kinealy, Second Resident Surgn, Presy Genl Hospital, Calcutta, is appointed to act as First Resident Surgn of that institution, during the absence, on leave, of Surgn Capt D M Moir, or until further orders

Surgn-Capt B C Oldham, Civil Surgn of Backergunge, is appointed to act as Second Resident Surgn, Presidency Genl Hospital, Calcutta, during the absence, on deputation, of Surg Capt F O Kinealy, or until further orders

Dr J L Hendley, Civil Medical Officer of Bankura, at present acting as Inspecting Medical Officer, Khurda Road Station, is appointed to be Civil Medical Officer of Puri, vice Surgn Lieut Col Kali Pada Gupta, retired

Dr V L Watts, Offg Civil Medical Officer of Bogra is appointed to be Civil Medical Officer of Bankura, vice Dr J L Hendley, transferred, but will continue to act in his present appointment

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	36	89	39	17	39	20	36	26
Tuesday, July 19th	0	42	0	62	0	24	0	72
Total	37	31	39	79	39	44	36	98
Total fall to July 19th, 1897	31	84	29	41	35	57	32	86
Total fall to July 19th, 1896	45	03	43	78	46	99	46	23

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	83	5
On the 17th July 1898	3	81
Total	86	86
DAMAUN.	**In.**	**Cts.**
Previously registered	16	70
On Sunday, the 17th July	0	7
Total	16	77
Total fall up to 17th July 1897	8	43
Total fall up to 17th July 1896	22	22

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 19TH OF JULY, 1898.

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June, to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·577	SW	4	89·6	78·1	91	0·10	10·28	+4·47
Sirsa	29·498	E	6	87·8	[illegible]	84	...	1·95	−2·49
Delhi	29·501	ESE	13	82·7	75·9	89	0·88	4·52	−5·28
Agra	29·534	SE	18	84·0	76·9	87	0·27	5·44	−4·41
Cawnpore	29·587	ENE	5	84·3	75·1	83	0·22	11·36	...
Allahabad	29·557	NE	4	88·6	77·3	87	0·01	17·33	+5·04
Jhansi	29·568	SW	6	82·0	74·7	83	0·24	15·84	+3·23
Jacobabad	29·495	Calm	6	98·0	76·1	78	0·82	2·40	+1·51
Karachi	29·582	W	13	91·4	81·5	79	...	0·37	−2·31
Jeypore	29·498	SSW	7	81·0	72·0	96	4·12	10·01	+1·67
Ajmere	29·504	SW	9	87·4	72·6	92	1·80	2·71	−4·68
Deesa	29·515	N	13	92·3	75·5	88	0·03	8·01	−0·63
Ahmedabad	29·571	WSW	2	91·2	78·1	86	0·11	10·57	...
Bhuj	29·576	W	20	90·3	77·9	79	...	3·90	−2·42
Rajkot	29·591	W	17	93·9	76·6	64	0·03	4·05	−9·54
Ghadechi	29·587	SW	19	95·1	77·8	91	0·03	13·16	...
Veraval	29·621	W	15	84·5	79·3	86	...	5·51	...
Neemuch	29·562	WSW	6	83·3	74·6	86	...	8·63	−1·61
Indore	29·599	W	7	84·2	73·1	82	...	14·99	+2·51
Saugor	29·607	W	5	82·7	73·1	87	0·32	33·13	+16·62
Jubbulpore	29·615	Calm	10	87·9	73·6	95	1·06	25·71	+4·71
Hoshangabad	29·623	SW	3	87·7	75·7	91	0·43	28·23	+9·58
Khandwa	29·610	W	10	88·2	75·1	74	...	11·09	−0·54
Raipur	29·605	SW	6	85·3	74·1	90	0·77	15·44	−3·27
Nagpur	29·625	SW	5	88·3	72·6	95	1·57	13·91	−5·17
Amraoti	29·642	WSW	13	90·2	73·3	84	...	11·71	−2·62
Akola	29·636	WSW	8	89·5	73·2	82	...	7·81	−5·23
Surat	29·613	NW	9	89·0	74·6	99	1·40	16·92	−5·07
Malegaon	29·629	WNW	14	89·9	73·1	84	...	5·39	−2·72
Bombay	29·685	W	19	83·4	75·2	91	1·25	37·34	−2·36
Poona	29·708	W	16	79·1	69·9	88	0·51	9·10	−0·15
Ahmednagar	29·651	W	9	86·3	71·4	77	...	3·55	...
Aurangabad	29·666	SW	9	88·2	69·2	85	...	6·65	...
Sholapur	29·692	SW	12	90·7	73·0	68	...	7·73	...
Ratnagiri	29·720	W	9	84·9	79·4	85	0·16	64·40	+9·30
Belgaum	29·765	WSW	19	77·2	66·8	97	0·95	16·15	−1·21
Goa	29·770	NW	17	85·0	76·4	91	0·50	44·80	...
Karwar	29·757	NW	5	85·2	75·5	84	0·30	64·99	+0·90
Mangalore	29·784	E	2	78·3	72·9	94	0·77	56·22	−2·71
Calicut	29·790	N	5	83·2	75·5	86	0·07	48·78	−2·57
Cochin	29·801	W	4	85·5	75·2	89	0·08	44·27	+2·16
Bangalore	29·801	SW	9	79·7	66·3	92	0·05	4·21	−1·97
Secunderabad	29·671	W	11	87·1	76·9	81	0·14	9·03	−0·21
Masulipatam	29·656	WNW	8	85·0	76·6	85	0·40	9·66	+0·52
Bellary	29·729	W	10	85·2	75·2	55	...	1·3	−1·49
Cuddapah	29·715	SW	L	93·1	77·4	73	...	1·28	−5·14
Madras	29·727	SW	5	91·0	73·5	89	0·89	4·45	+0·01
Coimbatore	29·782	SW	2	83·9	72·1	86	...	0·98	−1·17
Trichinopoly	29·750	W	4	99·1	79·3	65	...	0·08	−2·36
Negapatam	29·732	S	7	90·5	80·4	81	...	3·41	+0·47
Colombo	29·808	SSW	8	87·0	79·0	87	..	14·07	+2·76
Aden	29·547	SSW	11	97·3	84·8	77	...	...	−0·01

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall.—J J H=0·57 (37·73); G T H=0·62 (40·53); St G H=0·46 (39·33); C P=1·25 (37·31).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk to rapid rise in Sind and at Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Saugor, Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad, the pressure changes have been small and unimportant. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Sirsa, Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad and Mangalore, southerly at Negapatam, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been strong in Gujarat and fresh to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Bhuj and Neemuch, 22 at Rajkot, 20 at Bellary, and 16 at Khandwa. The maximum temperature is 5° in excess of the normal at Aden, and from 9° to 12° in defect in the Punjab and at Agra, Jhansi, Jacobabad and Jeypore. The minimum is 6° in excess at Secunderabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Trichinopoly, and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Surat, Bombay, Colombo and Aden, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country. Heavy rain has fallen at Jeypore (4·12"), over an inch of rain at Jacobabad (1·82"), Ajmere (1·80"), Mangalore, (1·77"), Surat (1·40"), Bombay (1·25") and Jubbulpore (1·06"); light to moderate showers at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Ahmedabad, Saugor, Hashangabad, Raipur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Madras, and a few drops at Lahore, Bangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Ghadechi, Rajkot, Deesa and Allahabad. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is half its normal steepnees, while that between Bombay and Karwar is about three-fourths. The monsoon is therefore weak, and rain in light or moderate showers is likely along the Coast and also in all districts except in Sind and the greater part of the Madras Presidency. The abnormal chart indicates the existence of an extremely small area of low pressure at and about Deesa, Ajmere and Jeypore, where the weather is in a slightly unsettled condition.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 19.

Tuesday; Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly over the North-Western Provinces and briskly in the Central Punjab and Sind, while elsewhere the changes have been slight. The depression which was passing up the Gangetic Plain yesterday has passed into Rajputana, while that which lay over the north-west of the Bay has reached Chota Nagpur. Ordinary monsoon winds prevail over the greater part of the country, with slight cyclonic movements near the two depressions. The force remains low in nearly all parts of the country. The mean temperature has fallen fast in Sind and Rajputana and briskly in Madras, while it has risen briskly over Burma and the Central Provinces. Over the remainder of India the changes have been irregular. The heat is greater than usual over Burma, the western desert, Bombay Presidency, the Central Provinces and South Madras and less than usual elsewhere. The deficiency is greatest and large in east Punjab and east Rajputana. Showery weather is reported from almost all parts of the country, but except in eastern Rajputana the amounts are not large. Jeypur has received over four inches, Sambhar over two, and many stations over one inch.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th July, 1898.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ....inches	29·640
Temperature of the Air............degrees	80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	76·6
Relative humidity of Air	·870
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	83·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·6
General Directions of wind *	WSW, W, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	461
Fall of Rain	0·72
Total fall during month	9·1
„ „ year	37·9
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th July	1·0

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—JULY 18

10 p.m.	81

TUESDAY.—JULY 19.

6 a.m.	8
10 a.m.	8
2 p.m.	8
4 p.m.	83·5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Den of Airlie, 2,275 tons, Captain P Singer, will sail to-day for Karachi; in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Oolobaria, 3,420 tons, Captain D F Lee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (7th July), with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s s Nevasa, 1,945 tons, Captain G. Jacobs, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (7th July), with a cargo of 3,485 tons of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1,435 tons, Captain N. F. Ferris, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Moulmein (2nd July), with a cargo of rice and timber.

THE P and O Co's s s Chusan, 2,852 tons, Captain E Street will sail to-day, for China via Colombo with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J Thorne, Mr Abdool Currim and Mr A J Masrahi

THE Anchor Line s s Britannia, 1,934 tons, Captain A. Turner, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Liverpool (22nd June,) brought a general cargo and Mr. H. B. Gindle, as a passenger. During the voyage she experienced from Socotra S. W. monsoon and corresponding sea. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS

INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL—GULF OF MARTABAN, Moulmein River entrance—Light on Ahmerst Point exhibited.—Telegraphic information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 11th July 1898, that the Ahmerst Point (Pilot Station) light has been exhibited since the 23rd June 1898. Ahmerst Point light is a sixth order dioptric fixed red light, elevated 68 feet above high water, and visible from N.N.E. through east to S.E., a distance of about eight miles in clear weather. Approximate position: Latitude 16° 04' 45" N, Longitude 97° 33' 05" E. This notice affects the following Charts: Bassein River to Pulo Penang, No. 830; Koronge Island to White Point, No. 823; entrance to Moulmein River with plan of Ahmerst Road, No. 1845; also List of Lights, Part VI, 1898, page 60, and Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1892, page 352; also Preliminary Chart, entrance to Salween (Moulmein) river, No. C-145, and List of Light-houses and Light vessels in British India, &c., as existing at the end of 1897."

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Umballa	3436	Campbell			M M & Co
E	Chusan	2852	Steel	China	20-7	P & O Co
F	Bullionist	2196	Summer	Hamburg		F M & Co
G	Courland	769	Tenton	Mauritius	23-7	D Abdulla
H& J	H M S Magdala and Tenaserim		Fleet R N			R Navy
L	Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	Karachi	19-7	S & Co
N	Den of Airlie	2275	Singer	Karachi	20-7	Bombay Co
O	Lawada	2124	Clarke	Zanzibar	20-7	M M & Co
Q	V Du Havre	1897	Courtalon	Antwerp	23-7	J M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Peshawar	2202	Vibert	China		P & O Co
5	Socotra	3940	Hide	Japan	23-7	P & O S N Co
6	Bengal	2751	Wibmer	Aden	23-7	P & O Co
9	Werneth Hall	2667	Pierce	Antwerp	20-7	K N & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Parfitt	London	19-7	P & O S N Co
14	Kola	487	Livingstone	Karachi	23-7	M M & Co
16	Andrina	2544	Smith	Queenstown	1-8	F M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Nevasa s	Jacobs	Calcutta, July 7
	Chupra s	Ferris	Moulmein, July 2
	Oolobaria s	Lee	Calcutta

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
19	R Rubattino s	Saporeti	Genoa, &c
	Osipenta s	Warington	Calcutta
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi
	City of London s	Scarff	Karachi
	Jubeda s	Tyndall	Jeddah, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Chusan, Street, for China
„ Den of Airlie, Singer, for Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kola, for Karachi
„ Britannia, for Calcutta, &c
„ Umballa, for Calcutta, &c

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS. Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	DEPARTURES. Date.	To
June					
19	Mayo R I M.	Alderton	Zeilla		
22	Cossack H M's	Fraser	D'Jibouti		
25	Indramayo e S Dredger	Schultz	Suez	10	Java
26	Vortigern	Denchars	Calcutta	6	Kurrachee
30	S Berkhud	Wilkinson	Somali coast.	5	Perim, etc
July					
3	Australia	Reeves	London	3	Sydney
	Hoseinee	Hughes	Jeddah	5	Persian Gulf
4	Goalistan	Paramore	D'Jibouti		Persian Gulf
	Aston Hall	McFee	Bombay	4	Liverpool
	Duke of Sutherland.	Coltar	London		Brisbane
	Mohammadi.	Erikson	Jeddah	5	Bombay
	Clan Murray.	Barham	Calcutta		London
	Malacca	Dowell	Yokohama		London
5	Sunda	Andrews	London	6	Calcutta
	Queen Louise	Burgoyne	Ilo Ilo	5	Delaware B Water
	Naseri	Raffin	Bombay	6	Jeddah
6	Palestina	Brusaca	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Rewa	Morris	Calcutta	7	London
	Woodcock	Bartleson	Somali coast.		Somali coast
	Cashmere	Soutar	Bombay		
	Falcon	Craig	Hodeida	7	Hodeida
	Pei-ho	Calliand	Marseilles		Mauritius
	Clan MacAllister	Hill	Madras		London
7	Australien	Verron	Sydney	8	Marseilles
8	Arion	Clough	Barry		
	Saadet	Soleiman	Hodeida		
	P Henrich	Cupper	Bremen	8	China
	Carthage	Gadd	Bombay		London
	Terra	Merrifield	Kurrachee		Marseilles
	Calliope	Fleetham	Bombay		Liverpool
	Poseidon	Meyer	Bombay	9	Trieste
9	Hainan	Godinau	Nantes		
	Cromwell	Woodruff	Kurrachee	9	Antwerp
	Nuddea	Scott	Kurrachee		
10	Boynton	Irvin	Bassein	10	Port Said F O

Aden, July 10.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 19.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of London s—1 case wine and 177 cases whisky D Dadabhoy, 6 cases whisky Jamshedjee Brothers, 7 hogsheads whisky Phipson and Co, 35 cases wine Eduljee Bezonjee

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—7 cases plate glass Hussonally Mohomedally

FROM LONDON.

Arabia s—7 cases bacon, 7 cases ham and 17 cases cheese Hirjeebhoy Manockjee, 7 cases medicine, 83 cases oilmanstores and 25 cases provision Essoofally Russooljee, 1 case perfumed spirit, 25 cases provision and 54 cases oilmanstores Budroodin Nuzerally

Den of Airlie s—7 cases printing papers F L Meafee, 52 bales old newspapers Byramjee Shapoorjee, 3 hogsheads wine, and 1 hogshead whisky A B L Cooper and Co, 2 cases stationery Nazerally and Cumroodin, 29 cases chemicals Essoofally Mohomedally and Co, 10 cases gin Phipson and Co, 2 cases perfumed spirit Abba Gunny, 1 case oldtom gin, 3 cases wine and 8 casks beer Cutler Palmer and Co

FROM HAMBURG.

Rudeshiemer s—2 qr casks rectified spirit Cawasji Buramji
Hochheimer s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit Dunjubhoy Cawasjee

FROM ANTWERP.

Gutenfels s—12 cases colored papers E Mohomedally

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Brithannia s—253 bales goat hair Noor Mohomed Joosub, 2,000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers
Werth Hall s—7 bales wool B urbhani

FOR GLASGOW.

Britania s—2000 cwt mussoor Ralli Brothers

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—6,300 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers

FOR ANTWERP.

Werneth Hall s—50 bales hemp John L Kersten and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Bullionist s—345 cwt coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee and Co, 4001 cwt rapeseed, W and A Graham and Co, 55 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—6 cwt mother of pearls shell Tyabjee and Co, 3500 cwt wheat, 1060 cwt castorseed and 1380 cwt mowraseed Ralli Brothers

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ville du Havre s—6300 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers

FOR HONGKONG.

Peshawar s—200 bales twist The Indo-China Manufacturing Co, Ld, 200 bales twist Ebrahim Noordin and Co, 100 bales twist S Talati and Co, 30 cases condiments Manockji Poonjiajee and Sons, 100 bales twist H Sorabjee, 73 bales twist H A Esmail and Co, 139 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co

Chusan s—1 pot sandel wood and 1 pot rosa oil E A Mochalla, 18 lbs cowbazar D Mowjee and Co, 1 cwt ivory P F Talati, 5 cwt ivory and 4 cwt genda horns M H E Ellias, 1 tin cowbazar A C Esmaljee and Co, 25 chests opium M H E Ellias, 83 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co, 10 chests opium David Sassoon and Co, 10 chests opium C Bomanji and Co, 63 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co, 12 chests opium Abdoola Allarakhia and Co, 20 chests opium M Byramjee

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—200 bales twist and 111 chests opium S N Talati and Co, 50 chests opium Tata and Co, 165 chests opium David Sassoon and Co, 60 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co, 60 chests opium Ebrahim Noordin and Co, 100 chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co, 5 chests opium S Gooam Hoosein, 64 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co, 18 chests opium Tata and Co, 16 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co

FOR KOBE.

Bombay s—200 bales cotton D Macfadyn, 250 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co
Socotra s—700 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha, 150 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 1000 bales cotton Tata and Co, 07 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co
Wakasa Maru s—350 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 300 bales cotton Sorabji N Talati and Co, 70 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Socotra s—800 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha

FOR NAGASAKI.

Socotra s—500 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE THIRD of a SERIES of SIX LECTURES, being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the year 1897-98, will be DELIVERED in the SIR COWASJI JEHANGHIER HALL of the University, on Thursday, the 21st instant, (to-morrow), commencing at 5-15 P.M.

SUBJECT:—The Prakrits.

LECTURER—The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D. The Lecture is open to the Public.

By Order,
D. MacDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 20th July, 1898.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 19.

THERE was an extra allotment of Indian Council Bills made in London yesterday on Calcutta, amounting to 1-2 lakh, at 1s. 3 7-8d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 1-2d.

Consols was unchanged in price yesterday at 111 1-2. French Rentes remained at 103; Paris Exchange on London at 25·22 fcs.; Indian Sterling Loan at 114 1-2; while Rupee Securities advanced 1-4 per. cent., to £63 1-4. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1 1-4 per. cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 1-8 per. cent. Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 27 5-16d. per. oz.; and in New York the metal continued to be quoted at 59 1-4 cents. per. oz., and demand Exchange on London at 4·85 3-4 dollars. The amount paid into the Bank of England yesterday was about £75,000.

For Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed 38 1-2s. per 416lbs. was quoted, July-August shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market easier in tone; for Brown Rapeseed, 35 1-8s. per 416lbs., July-August shipment, to Hamburg, sellers via the Canal, in an easier market; for Linseed, 36 1-4s. per 416lbs., same shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market easier.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening, Surats quiet, Arrivals easier. The day's Sales were 6,000 bales, and the Imports 7,000 bales. Spot Mid-Americans were 1-32d. lower, at 3 7-16d. per lb.; and American Arrivals were 1-32d. to 3-64d. lower, extreme quotations being 3 23-64d. and 3 19-64d. per lb, respectively, for July and November-December deliveries. East Indians were unchanged all round. The Manchester Market closed quiet.

In New York, ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued at 6 3-16 cents. per lb.; September Futures declined 4 points, to 5·96 cents., and December 3 points, to 5·98 cents. per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

In our local Cotton Market there has been only a small business doing to-day, the feeling being quiet. The mills purchased but 300 bales consisting of 100 bales each of Chalisgaum, Pulgaum, and Julgaum, at Rs. 139, Rs. 147, and Rs. 149 per candy, respectively. Exporters bought 400 bales Bengals at Rs. 140 to Rs 141; 200 Broach, at Rs. 160; and 150 Akola, at Rs. 144; in all, 750 bales.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet and unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows: —

Cotton	1,976	bales.
Wheat........	723	cwts.
Linseed	8,807	"
Rapeseed........	9,712	"
Gingellyseed........	2,049	"
Poppyseed	3,856	"
Castorseed........	5,624	"
Rice........	525	"

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady in tone at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were very scarce, but Bank wire was available at 1s. 3 29-32d., at which a moderate amount of business was reported. Re-sales were done to a fair extent, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand........	1s. 3 7-8d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-8d.	
Credits 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4d. to 1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Francs	1·59	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been unsettled in tone at 95 1-2 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 95 7-16 for the Settlement; Threes remain at 86.

SHARES.—Manockjee Petit Mills are Rs. 15 lower; and New Great Eastern Rs. 10. Mofussil Press have declined Rs. 7 1-2; and Bombay-Burmah Rs. 50, in the first issue. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 5 less, at Rs. 1,275 per share.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	2 31-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	111 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes........	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan........	114 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1-4
Bar Silver	27 5-16

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Britannia arrived here yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane left here yesterday morning.

The N. Y. K. steamer Idzumi Maru left Tuticorin, for Singapore, on the 18th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 19th July, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	18	2	0 p.m.	8	0
Teheran	19	2	53 p.m.	...	15
Suez	19	3	0 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 19th July, 1898.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta........	1	7	...	1
" Karachi	0	25	..	3
Madras	1	22	..	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th May 1898, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,20,000	4,30,000	4,000	5,54,000
Or per mile of Railway	72	257	2	331
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	18,73,366	54,91,349	90,707	74,58,422
Total for 19 weeks...	19,93,39	59,24,349	94,7·7	80,12,422
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,06,420	2,47,446	6,533	3,60,399
Per mile of Ry. do.	63	148	4	215
Total to corresponding date do.	22,03,982	48,17,345	1,09,966	71,31,293

Increase for the week........Rs.	1,93,601
Ditto to date .... "	8,81,129

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 18th June, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	933	940	..	..	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	51,286	...	71,566	...	8,632	37,956
Goods	1,31,409	...	2,78,193	...	32,841	96,568
Other earnings	8,052	..	59,886	...	5,414	2,638
Total for week	1,86,049	...	—	...	46,887	1,39,162
Aggregate	35,01,029	...	4,03,650	...	...	30 91,378

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

HARDING—July 7, at Dinapore, after a short illness, Frederick Harding, son of Mrs James Craddock, of Simla.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

A. B. C.—You have not given us your name and address.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1898.

IN all probability the cession of Puerto Rico to America will be one of the conditions imposed by that country before agreeing to termination of hostilities. The transfer, combined with the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba involved in granting that country its independence, will sever the last remaining link connecting Spain with the glorious past when she was supreme in the New World. The Island may be acquired by other than peaceful means if there is much further delay in coming to terms. The greater part of the American fleet is now concentrated at Guantanamo on the southern coast of Cuba and several of the ships are preparing for the expedition to Puerto Rico. The Spanish Government has adopted the policy of putting almost all its eggs in one basket, and there is reason to believe that neither in men nor in fortifications can Puerto Rico offer a very formidable resistance to General Miles. The possession of the island will give the United States a valuable naval base in the Carribean Sea, much further east than Cuba, and in close proximity to some of the smaller islands of our West Indian possessions. Puerto Rico has a population about equal to that of the town and island of Bombay, but is of course much more extensive having an area of 3,670 square miles. Its chief towns are San Juan, Ponce and San German, which have between them about 80,000 inhabitants. Fully one-third of the population of the island are negroes, who work on the plantations of coffee, sugar, molasses and tobacco, the production of which forms the chief industry of the country. The exports of these four commodities for 1896—the last year for which figures are available—were valued at nearly three and a half million pounds sterling. As the Island possesses possibilities of great industrial developement and as the inhabitants are far more tractable than those of Cuba, it is quite possible that from a commercial standpoint the cession of Puerto Rico may be of more advantage to America, at least for the first few years than the much larger and more malarious country in regard to which the present quarrel arose. Puerto Rico has been influenced comparatively little by the troubles of recent years in Cuba, and her commerce has been steadily maintained, while that of the larger Spanish possession has been greatly curtailed by the baneful effects of an insurrection in which railways have been dynamited, plantations destroyed and large tracts of cultivated country devastated by the insurgents.

Even in 1895, when the insurgents had scarcely begun to adopt the destructive tactics which under inspiration and direction from America they afterwards pursued the output of sugar for a year fell from 1,100,000 tons to 150,000 tons, and that of tobacco from half a million tons to 75,000 tons. The revolutionary movement has inflicted so crushing a blow upon Cuban trade, that recovery can only be the gradual work of many years, and at the present time the trade of Puerto Rico is far more important than that of Cuba. The former island possesses about 137 miles of railway and 170 miles are being constructed. If it comes into the hands of America it should prove both strategically and commercially a valuable possession. While prepared to make this addition to her dominion, the United States hesitates before entering upon such an entire reversal of the policy by which she has been hitherto guided as would be involved by establishing her sway in the Phillipines. The professional politician so common in America is not the man to be entrusted with the direction of affairs in distant Colonies, especially when they present the internal difficulties which any foreign Power would have to face if it hoisted its flag over the Phillipines. A strong feeling is held by many American citizens, that while the acquisition of some territory in the Carribean Sea is desirable, it would be unwise to enter upon large responsibilities in the Far East while as yet huge portions of the States themselves are only partially developed, and there is no surplus of population for colonising purposes. The strengthening of the military and naval forces of the country should, it is urged, be the first concern of the Washington Government, and the question of Colonial growth should remain in abeyance until the mind of the country can be made up thereon in a period of less excitement than the present, and when necessary additions have been made to the defensive strength of the nation. There is much to be said for this argument, but from the point of view of what may even at this early stage be called the Anglo-American understanding, it is undesirable that the net result of Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila should be a transfer of the Phillipines, whether by Spain or America, into the hands of a Continental Power. It is no doubt this consideration which has lead the leading journal at Home to give all whom it may concern the assurance that Great Britain will feel no jealousy whatever if the United States takes possession of the Phillipines.

THE chief interest attaching to the report on the Sanitary Administration of the Punjab for last year, lies in the particulars it gives as to the circumstances under which plague first made its appearance in that distant Province, and the measures taken for its suppression. It appears that in February, 1897, a Brahman left his village home in the Jullunder District to make a pilgrimage to Hardwar. He returned at the end of April, and by the time he reached home he was found to be very ill with high fever and delirium, which ended fatally in a few days. The neighbours apparently recognized that he was suffering from some new kind of fever unknown to them, but they made no report to the authorities. Shortly afterwards a female relative of the victim was attacked with similar symptoms and died, and a few other villagers also succumbed. But the unsophisticated neighbours were not in any way alarmed, and continued to hold their tongues. As in so many other instances, the disease remained in abeyance for some weeks, and when it reappeared at the beginning of August it was that precursor of trouble, the rat, which was suffering. Soon after this, a general epidemic broke out, and the villagers found to their alarm that an infectious and fatal form of disease was amongst them. Four deaths occurring in a single day, the authorities were communicated with, and the Civil Surgeon of Jullunder found on investigation that plague had at last found its way to the Punjab and existed in one village in epidemic form, 24 deaths having already occurred. A cordon was promptly placed round the hamlet, and the entire population were turned out into grass-made huts. The sick were treated in hospital, and contacts accommodated in a special camp within easy reach of the hospital, the remaining population being placed in another camp known as the health camp. An abatement of the disease promptly resulted, the last case occurring on December 4th, bringing up the total mortality to 45 out of a population of 1,200. The vacant huts were carefully disinfected, a process which consisted of spraying the rooms with disinfectants, removing the furniture, white-washing the walls, and making large openings in the roofs of all the houses to allow sunlight and air to penetrate freely, while in all infected houses the entire roof was removed and the floor dug up to the depth of three inches. By Christmas time all the inhabitants had returned to the village, and after they had been individually examined the place was declared free from plague. The cordon was not removed, however, until ten days later, the people being kept under observation during that period.

Meantime the disease had made its appearance in Jhander Khurd, a smaller village six miles distant. It was dealt with in the same manner, and as in this case the disease had only a very brief start over the authorities, the tale of mortality was 18 only. At Khan-Khana, a village of about 2,500 inhabitants plague also appeared and unfortunately it was present for some time before the fact was reported by the headman. At first the inhabitants were reluctant to leave the houses, but a very rapid increase in the number of seizures lead them to change their mind, and they went into the encampment. After the evacuation of the village the disease, as elsewhere, declined, but not so rapidly as in the other villages, a fact probably due to the firm hold of the place it had obtained, as well as the large number of persons under treatment. The cold weather was well advanced before the presence of plague was detected, and as this led the people to huddle together for warmth, the epidemic gained all the more rapid hold. A refugee from the village which was first attacked took the disease to Berhampur about ten miles distant, and two or three other places were infected in like manner before the presence of plague in the district was known to the authorities. Up to the close of last year 175 deaths had occurred in five Punjab villages from plague. It was only in Februay last—just a year after the importation of the pestilence—when heavy rain had fallen that the disease spread more rapidly. By the end of April 76 villages had been attacked and 1,536 deaths were reported. During the hot weather the deaths have been few, but the authorities are anxiously awaiting the cold weather to see what may happen then. The experience of the Punjab is very similar with that of our own Presidency—a gradual and stealthy extension of the area of attack, followed by the simultaneous appearance of the disease in epidemic form at several places at once then reduction of mortality during the warm weather and quiesence of the disease in the rains. And what after that? If a recrudescence occurs, then the method of wholesale evacuation and disinfection of villages tried with so much success both in this Presidency and in the Punjab must be strictly carried out in rural areas. But our local experience goes to show that if the disease visits any of the large towns of the Punjab a few months hence, the methods adopted with so much advantage in the villages must inevitably fail when applied to the totally dissimilar conditions of life in populous centres.

IN its insatiable thirst for information the Statistical Department does not leave even the French and Portuguese possessions in India to their own obscurity. It obtains from them an annual statement of their trade, though at such a protracted interval of time that the figures for 1895-96 are only now available. They are chiefly interesting as affording melancholy evidence of the commercial decay of these relics of the glory of earlier days. The foreign trade of Pondicherry and Karikal, is carried on principally with France, though some small transactions take place with Great Britain. The French Island of Reunion is the only link which gives Pondicherry any connection with African trade, and here the value of transactions does not average much more than a lakh of rupees, though in one year (1892-93) it reached the exceptional total of over four lakhs. The Straits Settlements purchase about fifteen lakhs worth of goods each year from Pondicherry which only takes about one-third of the amount out in merchandise. The discrepency between sales and purchases is large in all the other cases named with the result that while in the five years for which figures are given the average exports were valued at 83½ lakhs per annum, the imports only averaged seven and a quarter lakhs. Any marked development of trade under such one-sided conditions is out of the question, for until the prosperity of the little colony is shown by increased purchasing power the expansion of her export trade cannot be looked for. The difference is not accounted for by large indents for foriegn goods by way of British India since in the coasting trade a divergence of the same character, though of very moderate proportions, is observable. The aggregate value of coasting transactions for the last five years has been almost twenty-one and one-third lakhs per annum bringing up the entire external trade of Pondicherry to about 112 lakhs per annum. The exports consists principally of earthnuts, of rice sent form Karikal, of cotton piece goods, and of cocoanuts.

The trade of the Portuguese possessions is less than half that of Pondicherry and Karikal, the average for the last five years being forty-two and a quarter lakhs. The first year of the quinquennium was by far the best and the last by far the worst, and the tendency of the trade appears to be towards continued contraction. The foreign imports in the quinquennium dwindled from over five lakhs to one and a half lakhs, and the exports were reduced from Rs. 89,000 worth to about half that figure. The period has seen the final extinction of business with Asiatic countries, none having been reported during the last two years. The trade is carried on almost exclusively with Portugal, Mozambique, and the United Kingdom. As to the coasting trade the imports are from fifty to sixty per cent. higher than the exports, but then of course cooks and table boys are not included in the latter statistics. The shipments from Goa which are tabulated consist mainly of products of the country that can be grown with very little trouble. The principal items are cocoanuts and betel nuts and fruit, including the lucious Goa mangoes. The leading import "lines" are rice, kerosine oil and sugar. In other words, Goa sells the products which bountiful Nature gives her and purchases only absolute necessities. This shows the country to be in a state of both agricultural and industrial stagnation. It is satisfactory to know that the present Governor-General is fully alive to the necessity for rescuing the commerce of the country from its present languishing condition, and it may be hoped that his efforts to effect improvement in the face of great difficulties, will have some practical result.

MR. GOSCHEN, First Lord of the Admiralty, made a happy little speech at the Lord Mayor's Dinner to Naval Officers at the Mansion House the day before the mail left. It was an ideal post-prandial oration. For it amused his hearers and committed neither the Admiralty nor the First Lord to anything. If the Naval Officers imagined the First Lord intended promising them anything they were mistaken. Mr. Goschen's method of avoiding what might undoubtedly have been made into inconvenient obstacles was so adroitly carried out and so humorous his hearers could not—after dinner—feel other than highly entertained and well satisfied that everything is for the best in this best of all possible worlds. There were men present, he said, who represented the Channel Squadron, more homogeneous and as strong a line as ever floated the seas. There were men fresh from the Mediterranean where little less than forty pennants represented the might of England in those seas, where the sunny climate favoured the brilliant smartness of the ships. Sir Henry Rawson came fresh from the command at the Cape, and as he believed the organizer of the Benin expedition, an expedition most successful as regarded the results which it achieved under most trying circumstances. Fevers did not deter the officers of the British navy. Where commands were going on pestilential rivers, young lieutenants flocked in with alacrity, vying with each other for these ships. In the Persian Gulf, where the silver sun, one would imagine, would destroy all the energy of naval officers they never failed in pursuing slave-carrying dhows, which hoisted the foreign colours as soon as they risked being caught. The generous spirit of the navy was never more keen than at the present moment. Any impartial critic who watched the Lord Mayor's guests that night would say that not even excessive study of mathematics had at all diminished their physique. By this time the crustiest sea-dog had become magnanimous and it was safe to touch upon grievances. This was done with the utmost deftness. Yet, devoted as they were to the service, pursued Mr. Goschen, he doubted whether ninety out of a hundred of the guests did not cherish some secret grievances in the recesses of their hearts. Watches on the sea at night encouraged the occupation of hugging grievances. Slowness of promotion, pay, half-pay, extras and allowances presented distractions from the gloom of a watch in the dismal night. But when morning came the grievance of the night was forgotten in the activity of the day. The nation was never prouder of, never had deeper affection for, never more confidence in the navy than at the present moment. The nation believed in the navy, the ships, the guns, the ammunition, the machinery, the boilers—and believed with truth. And the naval officers laughed and applauded to the echo. Their grievances grew to look like positive advantages after dinner. They became grievances again on the following morning without the assistance of "watches on the sea at night." And many grievances must of necessity be redressed if the Navy is to continue to draw the class of men it does as officers. It is not necessary here to enumerate them nor to point the constitutional means by which those grievances may be ventilated and brought forcibly before the Admiralty. But the known fact that those grievances exist cannot long be kept in the background. There are questions of leave and pay and emoluments—on this station perhaps more pressing than on most—the consideration of which cannot in fairness be much longer deferred.

WE are authoritatively informed that the Hon'ble Mr. J. Nugent, Senior member of his Excellency the Governor's Council goes home on six months' leave on medical certificate on the 30th instant, and that Mr. H. E. M. James, Commissioner in Sind, will act on the Council in Mr. Nugent's absence.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, which was breached near the Green Island was floated yesterday, and the vessel has been brought to the G Moorings, where she is now lying.

DURING the absence of Major-General Cooke on leave, Colonel Abbot, of Jacob's Horse, will assume the command of the Sindh district, making Quetta his head quarters.

MISS HAYWARD, who recently died in Simla, had been in charge of the Ripon Hospital for about four years, and was very popular. The exact cause of her death is uncertain, but it is believed that an over-injection of morphia was the main cause.

COLONEL BRACKENBURY, C. S. I., Manager of the North-Western Railway, made over charge of the Railway to Mr. Sandiford on the afternoon of the 14th July 1898, and proceeded to Kashmir on three months privilege leave.

THE annual relief programme is approaching the stage of final decision. There will be few moves of native cavalry in the Punjab and Bengal Commands next relief season.

WITH regard to the recent notification regarding the gratuity for frontier operations, the General Officers Commanding the Tochi, Malakand, Mohmand and Tirah Forces only are considered to have held chief command.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 18th June, 1898, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 93,923, and for goods, etc., Rs. 69,335, making altogether Rs. 1 63,258, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 157. During the corresponding week in 1897, the receipts were Rs. 1,90,875, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 183.

THERE has recently been some anxiety felt in Tochi as there were a number of mullahs on the war-path. The rumours of possible disturbances, which we noted recently, and which were so vigorously denied, had some foundation. There had been some apprehension, but news filters down slowly from the front and the events to which we referred took place we now find, some time before we mentioned them.

CAPTAIN COWIE has been appointed permanently as Deputy Manager of the North-Western Railway, and will join on the 17th or 18th July. Mr. J. S. Brown, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, now in England on furlough, and due out in November next, has been appointed Deputy Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Mr. Brown was the permanent Assistant Engineer-in-chief, North-Western Railway.

THE Border thieves were busy on Thursday night at Nowshera, and secured no less than seven Lee-Metford Rifles from the barracks occupied by the men of the Dorset Regiment: the bar across the rack was broken while the men were lying within a few feet of it; the rifles were not missed till they were wanted: the racks must be of very little use when thieves can so daringly carry off rifles without causing any noise. The rifles were without the bolts, but that is soon remedied by the mistries across the border.

A CORRESPONDENT on the Frontier, who knows what he is talking about, says that the natives say that all the manufacturers of arms did a rare trade in manufacturing rifles to be handed over to us, that the delay in giving them in was not owing to any unwillingness on the part of the tribes to give them, but owing to the fact that they could not be made any quicker than they were. He continues that, had we waited for sound, serviceable weapons, we should have been there now. An Afridi will readily sell his wife or anything else on earth that he possesses to buy a rifle, and having bought it, nothing will induce him to part with it.

THERE have been various stories current concerning the rifles given by the Afridis and Orakzais. We ourselves writes the Lahore paper, believed a number of them to have been serviceable. As a matter of fact, the case seems to be somewhat as follows. Government apparently, knowing that it is almost an impossibility to get a borderman to give up a good rifle, instructed the officers entrusted with receiving the rifles to accept, practically, anything. This was done. The rifles were then sent down country. They have since been examined. A rifle is technically said to be "unserviceable" if, although it is not fit for ordinary use, it is yet safe enough to be given to a recruit to snap off and fire his blank cartridges with. We believe it to be a fact that not a single one of the 800 "rifles," handed in by the Afridis, came up to the "unserviceable" stamp, and that only something under 20 of those handed in by the Orakzais did. If the Government of India, therefore, wish to say that the Arsenal authorities did not return a single one of the rifles tendered by the Afridis as "Unserviceable," they can do so, for not one was so classed. But, in common honesty, it should be added that not one of them came up to a proper standard.

SIR MONTAGU GERALD on return from leave to Simla resumes command of the Hyderabad Contingent this week.

MR. SANDIFORD on the same date made over charge of the Locomotive Department, North-Western Railway, to Mr. Winmill.

WE regret to hear that Captain the Hon. A. F Napier, tutor to His Highness the young Nawab of Jaora, Central India, died on Sunday at Indore of intermittent fever.

GENERAL WESTMACOTT, commanding the Mhow district, has arrived at Simla on short leave. Colonel Stewart, Merwara Battalion, commands the district during his absence.

MAJOR-GENERAL T. COOKE has also gone Home on ninety days' leave; Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott, 7th Bombay Lancers, assuming temporary command of the Sind district.

SANCTION has been accorded to an estimate amounting to Rs. 55,417 for the reconstruction of the barracks and Hospital buildings at Baxa that were damaged by the earthquake on the 12th June 1897.

BRIGADE SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONELS G. F. BEVAN, A. F. Dobson, and C. Little, I. M. S., Madras, have been selected for promotion to the rank of Surgeon-Colonel on the occurrence of vacancies.

AT the annual Railway Conference in Simla next month a new three years' programme of construction will be arranged. It is practically certain this will include some narrow-gauge frontier railways.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the grant of to Lady Superintendents of the Indian Nursing Service a deputation allowance at Rs. 5 a day, for the periods they are absent from their stations on tours of inspection, in lieu of the detention allowance now admissible to them.

MAJOR H. HAIG, R. E., who has been employed in designing a new water-supply system for Chakrata, which has hitherto suffered annually from a dificiency during the dry months, has been most successful, we hear, in discovering some large springs, on ground which has been searched vainly by others for the last twenty years. It is said that the new source is capable of trebling the supply of the station in nature, and that there will now be enough water to provide for the wants of additional troops should it be desired to send up more to the cool healthy climate of Chakrata.

THE improvement in the railway earnings to which Sir James Westland recently alluded in his speech at the Council, has now reached 118 lakhs over the returns of last year. The North-West Railway is the chief contributor with 41 lakhs; the Great Indian Peninsular adds 29 lakhs; the Rajputana-Malwa 15 lakhs; the Bombay, Baroda and Central India over nine lakhs, and the East Indian nearly seven lakhs. To this result the Southern Mahratta is the only line which shows any real falling-off with four lakhs; and the Southern India and Mysore are also each one lakh behind the previous earnings. The above figures are for the months of April, May and June only.

WITH regard to the Mad Fakir observes the Allahabad paper there is one factor in the case which will keep the tribesmen quiet—unless, of course, some extraordinary wave of fanaticism again sweeps over the old area of disturbance. The defences of the Malakand position and Chakdarrah Fort have been strengthened though they are by no means yet complete, the garrisons are much larger than last July, and a moveable column stands ready equipped at Khar to act on the offensive. These facts are well-known to every tribe from the Indus Kohistan to the Kunar Valley, and the bravest of these fighting-men may hesitate to knock their heads once more against stone walls, especially as they would first have to meet in the open the well-equipped force which General Reid can march against them without weakening the garrisons of the two positions he has to hold. We may take it then that the preaching of jihad for some time to come will not have much effect. "The Malakand is a hornet's nest: I advise you to leave it alone," said the Manki Mullah to the Mad Fakir. Even the fanatics cannot yet have forgotten that the former was right and the latter wrong.

THAT stormy petrel of the border, the Mad Fakir seems, writes the "Pioneer" to have recently caused quite a flutter of excitement among the troops on the Malakand and in the Swat Valley, who are no doubt tiring somewhat of the monotonous duties connected with garrison work. From what we can learn it would appear that the Mullah began preaching again away in the hills beyond Upper Swat, to which he retired after Sir Bindon Blood's force beat up his quarters last August. The man has to do something to justify his existence, for his prestige was sadly shattered when the attack on the Malakand and Chakdarrah failed, and the tribesmen were dispersed with terrible loss to themselves. The line he took last months was that the Swat River is a sacred stream, and that the valley through which it runs must not remain polluted by the presence of kafirs in and about it. It was, he declared, his mission to clear them out, and he invited all true believers to gather under his banner and renew the fighting. He doubtless expected that some of the most fanatical tribes men would respond to his call to arms; but the Swatis at any rate remembered the heavy slaughter in their ranks, and they had no desire to court fresh punishment. The Bunerwals, too having had their purdah lifted, were not anxious to commit themselves again. They escaped lightly enough last winter, as they at once submitted when thir country was entered, but they fully understand that next time they may be more roughly handled. The Mad Fakir must really have looked to Bajour for support of a kind that would make his fresh jihad of any importance; but Upper Swat lay between him and that part of Yaghistan, and his old ally, the Haddah Mullah, did not show the least inclination to co-operate, though he is living within hail of the Bajouris. So after timid Hindu traders had been needlessly alarmed the excitement died out, the Fakir covering his failure by announcing that a greater than he was destined to appear on the scene a statement which the local tribesmen seem to have received with derision.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

PEACE NEGOCIATIONS DENIED.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The existence of peace negociations, or even of a prospect thereof, is not afficially admitted either at Madrid or Washington.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES.

The American operations at Manila and Havana will probably be postponed to September, until after the rains.

SANTIAGO AN OPEN PORT.

A proclamation, issued by President Mckinley provides for the Government of Santiago and province.

All ports and places occupied by Americans are to be opened to neutral commerce on equal terms.

The native constabulary and the ordinary tribunals are to be retained.

THE AMERICAN SQUADRON FOR SPAIN.

JULY 18.

Commodore Watson's squadron will sail at the end of the week for Spain.

MOORISH TROOPS CONCENTRATING.

The Moorish Government is concentrating a considerable force in the vicinity of Ceuta and Melilla to guard the frontier of Morocco and to maintain Moorish neutrality in the Spanish-American war.

ACCIDENT TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, whilst staying on a visit to Baron Rothschild at the latter's house at Waddesdon, slipped on a staircase and severely injured his knee-cap.

The Prince has returned to London and is doing well.

JULY 19.

The Doctor's report states that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has fractured his kneecap.

THE ZOLA TRIAL.

JULY 18.

The Zola trial at Versailles has been concluded.

After the rejection by the Court of an application by Zola's counsel disputing the competency of the Council of War to initiate the prosecution the defendants let judgment go by default.

MM. Zola and Perreux were each sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs.

A STAFF APPOINTMENT.

Major-General Rundle, D. S. O., has been appointed chief of the Sirdar Kitchener's staff in the Soudan.

THE ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT.

JULY 19.

The "Standard" states that Lord Wolseley is about to be appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Irish Regiment, apparently as a further acknowledgment of the injustice done in sending the regiment to the rear from Tirah.

THE IRISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Irish Local Government Bill.

THE POONA TRAGEDY.

ARREST OF DAMODHAR'S BROTHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 19.

Balkrishna, brother of Damodhar Hari Chapekar, who was concerned in the late Poona tragedy, was arrested at Tranquebar in Tanjore district, is reported to have taken place yesterday afternoon. His youngest brother, Wasudev, was brought to Poona on Saturday afternoon in charge of Inspector Sloane, of the Bombay Police, and Inspector Roshan Ali, of the Criminal Investigation Department. Wasudev wandered in many parts of India, but thinking that everything was quiet he went to Bombay and was arrested by detectives on Friday and brought here. He was taken to the Police Superintendent's Office. From there he was taken to the Farashkhana, where he made a statement before the magistrate, and it is surmised that in addition to implicating his brother in the crime of the Jubilee night, he also divulged the hiding place of his brother. Mr. Brewin came to Poona on Sunday night, and left by the first morning train by the Southern Mahratta, taking the youngest Chapekar with him. Inspector Rashan Ali and a couple of detectives went, too, for the purpose of arresting Balkrishna, and it is now stated that they have succeeded.

SANCTION FOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS IN MARINE LINES.

SIMLA, JULY 19.

The Government of India have approved of the scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 8,94,226, for officers' quarters in Marine Lines, Bombay, to accommodate an Admiral, a General, five Colonels, five Majors, eight Captains, and ten Lieutenants; also office for Executive Engineer, Military Works, and mess-house of a native infantry regiment.

FRONTIER NEWS.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS IN GILGIT.

A sepoy of the Gilgit garrison has been drowned at Gilgit while trying to get a log of wood out of the Gilgit river.

The bridge at Dalmati on the Gilgit-Gakuch Road to Chitral has been washed away by a flood. Until the new bridge now under construction is completed there all traffic must cross by "wire traveller." All the rivers and streams in Gilgit District are abnormally high this year and still increasing in volume.

The prospects of the harvest in Gilgit District has been sadly injured by blight which has damaged the wheat crop in the lower valleys. The higher valleys have so far escaped.

THE KHYBER RIFLES COMMAND.

Major Taylor, 3rd Sikhs, arrived at Landikotal yesterday to officiate in command of the Khyber Rifles vice Captain Barton, invalided.

MR. COBBOLD'S ARREST IN BOKAHRA.

Mr. R. P. Cobbold, who has been arrested by the Amir of Bokhara is a globe trotter late of the 60th Rifles who has been in and about Kashmir for the past two or three years on shooting excursions. Last summar he was shooting in Kashmir with Captain Deasy, a retired officer of the 16th Lancers, and the two started off together on a shooting excursion in Chinese territory. They spent the winter together in Kashgarh and then separated, Captain Deasy going off to explore the ancient buried cities of Polu, which is right away to north of Yarkhand, and Mr. Cobbold proceeding on a shooting excursion in the Pamirs. Mr. Cobbold returned to Kashgarh last May and has not since been heard, of until now, when he turns up in Bokahara territory, where the Amir has arrested him.

DESIGNATIONS OF THE ARMY MEDICAL STAFF.

The Government of India are now in communication with the Secretary of State, regarding the extension of the new designations of the Army Medical Staff to officers of the Indian Medical Department.

THREE SOLDIERS SENTENCED TO RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CALCUTTA, JULY 19.

At the third Criminal Sessions High Court to-day presided over by the Chief Justice, the case of Empress vs. Benjamin Wynne, Albert Wicks and James Reed came to a close; accused who belonged to the 48th Field Battery R. A. stationed at Barrackpur were charged with murder and culpable homicide of Dr. Suresh Chunder Sircar at Barackpore, on 30th April last, and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of these offences. The counsel for the defence having addressed the jury his Lordship summed up, the jury then retired, and after an absence of forty minutes returned and asked his Lordship to define culpable homicide and grievous hurt; his Lordship having done so the jury again retired, and after an absence of 10 minutes returned and delivered a unanimous verdict of guilty against the three accused on the charge of grievous hurt only. His Lordship sentenced accused to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each.

RIFLE THIEVES AND THEIR CAPTURE.

LAHORE, JULY 19.

The thieves who stole the six Lee-Metfords from the Dorsets at Nowshera, cleverly broke the lock of the rack although a soldier slept on either side and many other soldiers in the room were asleep. The next night two sowars saw the thieves who had hid the rifles and came back for them. The sowars gave chase and after a struggle caught one who fought desparately and broke the arm of one sowar with a rifle butt. He had two of the stolen rifles in his possession. Another sowar chased the two thieves and pursued them to a village, getting to close quarters on one occasion and forcing them to drop the rifles, The thieves escaped, but the other sowar came up and, the whole of the six stolen rifles were recovered.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN JAMES' PLAGUE REPORT.

Surgeon-Captain James is at present engaged in writing the plague report, which will doubtless throw some new light on a very vexed question. Surgeon-Captain James has been studying plague since its first appearance in Bombay, and the report should be interesting.

INOCULATION FINDS FAVOUR IN SOME DISTRICTS.

Inoculation has met with approval by the majority in the Hoshiarpur and Jullunder districts, no less than 2,000 in Banja and 1,000 in Garshankar alone having been done by Village hakims have not only countenanced it, but are giving it their warmest support.

THE MOHURRAM RIOTS AT MULTAN.

Trial has taken place at Multan of 52 Mohammedans and four Hindus, concerned in the mohurram riot at Multan, all but one of the Mohammedans were found guilty, sentence has been deferred. Two of the Hindu accused were fined. The native officer of 9th Bengal Cavalry who restored order when the riot took place has received the commendation of his regimental officers.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi, and Dongri	5	3	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbarwada	0	2	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	2	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	1	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	2	6
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	2
Hospitals	0	4	15
Total	14	12	95
Total plague deaths to date	30,661	26,303	
Same date last year	1	1	117

CHOLERA.

Attacks ... 2

Deaths ... 0

PLAGUE AT BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. of the 18th July :—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Under treatment.
Previously reported	258	225	13
Fresh	9	9	0
Total	267	234	13

THE GIRGAUM CEMETERY SECTIONAL COMMITTEE.

Captain Lock, the District Plague Officer, D Ward, with Dr. Shroff, the D. M. O., met by appointment the members of the Girgaum Cemetery Committee on Sunday at the house of Khan Bahadur Byramji Dadabhai, who is the chairman of the Committee. The chairman, said that it was a matter of great satisfaction to him that people had responded to the invitation of his Excellency the Governor and come forward to do plague duty, not minding the risks involved. His own committee had done the work assigned with fear and devotion, and their labours had been successful, so far, as to enable him to announce the satisfactory fact that the section in their charge had been free from plague since April last. The Khan Bahadur appreciated the prompt manner in which Dr. Weir had given prompt attention to the committee's complaints as regards the sanitation of streets and lanes. Mr. D. G. Padhye, the hon secretary, then gave a brief account of the work the committee had done since its formation. They came on the field some time after the wane of the epidemic had come upon the section in their charge. The plague authorities had taken hold of three centres of the epidemic. The Patels oart, Kela Wady and Mangel Wady, and had got many of the houses there evacuated and thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. But one centre-Sirkari Tabela still remained a source of great trouble, and on the recommendation of the committee that too was vacated in March. A few sporadic cases continued to occur for about a month afterwards, but since April the section has had no plague-cases, though the evacuated places have all again been re-occupied to the full. Mr. Padhye said that his committee had paid special attention, to sanitation, and not only had the authorities backed them but the people too had taken very kindly to their advice and instructions. He paid a special compliment to the chairman, whose sense of public duty had induced him to accept so irksome a task at the age of sixty-seven. Captain Lock then expressed satisfaction at the work the committee had done, and said that they seemed to have worked all along on admirable lines. He said that the members should not relax their labours as the plague might revive at any time. Particular attention should be paid to sanitation and to preventing overcrowding. He would assist in lessening the latter evil. So also the committee should report if any houses were very much bothered with rats in large numbers, for Captain Lock would then send their professional rat-catchers whom the authorities had now organized into a special service. He also announced that sick men as well as those who are weak and poor would be helped by Government as regards food, medical treatment and even travelling expenses to their native places. A hearty vote of thanks followed by light refreshments, and presentation of bouquets concluded the proceedings.

DAMAUN.

Lower Damaun showed on Sunday a clean mortality bill, whereas on the same date last year there was only one death from plague. Mr. John McNeill, the Collector of Surat, accompanied by the Mamlatdar of Parsu, paid a visit at Vapi on Sunday in consequence of certain complaints made to him in respect of the cordon on the Damaun frontier, and after hearing the complaints he issued orders to the effect that persons alighting from the railway trains should not be detained for some hours until the arrival of the Inspector at Namda as was being done for some days past, but that those that wanted to go to Damaun should be allowed to do so at once and those that had passes should be treated in the same way and requisite sureties be taken from others, and they should be allowed to go on their own way without detention.

DR. HAVELOCK, of Montrose Asylum, says that a few of the gentlemen inmates had been allowed to cycle, and had materially improved mentally and physically in consequence. "It is believed that this form of exercise and recreation has a beneficial effect in the early stages of some forms of mental disorder, and I have seen several cases where it has hastened convalescence and established a sound recovery. Cycling seems to distract the mind from the morbid trains of thought and intense self-absorption in such cases more effectually, perhaps, than any other kind of recreation available."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 1.

A VERY interesting report on the trade and commerce of Zanzibar for 1897, by Mr. Consul Cave, has been published. The trade of Great Britain occupied a distinctly more favourable position than it did at the end of the year immediately preceding. Out of a total increase of £84,203 in the value of goods imported last year from foreign countries—*i.e.*, outside Africa—no less than £41,872, or approximately one-half, can be claimed by the United Kingdom; while out of a total advance of £33,328 in the articles exported to the countries in question a value of £33,223, or practically the entire amount, was consigned to British merchants. A curious item of interest relates to an important branch of the piece-goods trade, namely, printed cotton handkerchiefs, or "kangas," about 50in. by 72in., "two of which, with a scarf round the head, constitute the ordinary dress of a Swahili woman." What her "extraordinary" dress may be we are not told, and feel some diffidence about inquiring. Though the cloth for these handkerchiefs is still supplied from Manchester, through the cheaper mode of printing adopted in Holland, compared with that in England, they are supplied almost entirely by our Dutch competitors. The work, says Mr. Cave, is undoubtedly inferior; but that is a detail which, so long as she can be dressed in the latest fashion, the native lady is quite prepared to overlook.

A reduction in the Bank rate to 2 1-2 per cent. was not altogether expected; but it hardly surprised anyone, for the change was recognised as inevitable this week or next. The Bank return did not look so well as it might, owing to the changes incidental to the close of the month, the quarter, and the half-year. The public deposits are £1,974,676 lower, owing to dividend disbursements, and the release of Government money resulted in an increase of £808,739 in the "other" deposits as well as to a reduction of £281,086 in the "other" securities. Some coin has gone out, presumably for widow dressing purposes, as, although there was a not influx of gold from abroad of £60,000, the stock of coin and bullion only increased by £44,474; and as there was an expansion in the active note circulation of £932,610, the reserve was depleted to the extent of £888,136, its proportion to the liabilities falling from 49·25 to 48·69 per cent.

While it is interesting to note that the trade of Hankow continues to show a steady improvement, and that, notwithstanding a large falling off in the export of tea, the gross value of its trade in 1897 was the highest on record, it is not very welcome reading to find that although Great Britain has taken a fair share of this increased trade, as far as regards the employment of British shipping in other respects we have rather lost ground than otherwise. It is frequently said that some 80 per cent. of the entire foreign trade of China is British; but our consul says while this may be true of the carrying trade, it certainly is not so as regards the general trade in Hankow at the present time. As to the import trade it looks very much as if we were losing ground there also. Piece goods of every sort show a falling off, as also do metals; and while cotton goods show an increase Great Britain does not share in it, the country to profit by it being Japan, who seems likely to prove a very formidable rival to us before long.

The much-decried Uganda Railway seems from the latest accounts to be rapidly justifying the judgment of its projectors. Copies of the time and fare tables of the section open for traffic have now reached London. There are nine intermediate stations on the 100 miles of line completed from the coast to Voi, and the train makes the journey in one direction each weekday covering the distance in a little over eight hours, whereas caravans used to take a week to march the same route. Though the section opened is comparatively small, it is said to be already proving of immense advantage as a means of access to the interior; and when the whole 660 miles is completed the effect of the Uganda Railway on the civilisation and development of East Africa cannot fail to be enormous.

There is no pause in the growth of the national revenue. The quarter ended last night showed an increase of £489,581 on the corresponding period, the two most important contributions to the gain coming from death duties, £271,328, and income-tax, £220,000. Decreases have occurred in Customs, stamps, and land tax, amounting together to £211,070; but as the increases in the other items aggregate £700,651, the net gain is only slightly below £500,000. It is clear from the fact that the income-tax goes on yielding more, that the moderate concessions made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer were well timed, and if the death duties go on improving, the living income-tax payer mey some day get some substantial relief by the aid of the dead hand.

The tendency among all first-class investment stocks to advance during the past month has, says the "Bankers' Magazine," had a favourable effect generally. The list of 325 representative securities shows an appreciation of £42,325,000 in their aggregate value, or at the rate of 1·3 per cent. In only five out of the 32 classes of stocks were declines in value shown, the chief being insurance, which fell off 2·2 per cent., while canals and docks marked an appreciation of 4·3, breweries of 3·6, and railways in British possessions of 2·9 per cent.

Business in the cotton market during the first week of June was interrupted by the Whitsuntide holidays, and the workable demand since can only be described as of comparatively restricted dimensions. Apparently buyers have not had many urgent orders on hand; the limits submitted and unwillingness to improve them when the offers were declined have indicated an indisposition to operate except on their own terms. The position of producers has in consequence gradually weakened, and at the close the impoverishment of many order lists is causing considerable anxiety. Moreover, the weakness which has been developed in the price of raw cotton, under the influence of reports of the flourishing condition of the cotton crop in the United States, has increased the difficulty of selling, and margins have suffered. Under these circumstances, though occasional transactions of importance have been concluded, the business done has been mainly of a sorting-up character. The chief adverse influence on the market has been the continued stagnation in the demand for Calcutta in consequence of the plague scare. Beyond a few isolated transactions nothing has been bought for that market since the beginning of last month, as dealers are said to have fled from the city in large numbers, and merchants have been more concerned about getting previous contracts taken up than in committing themselves to fresh business.

The Manchester Cotton Association, through their Protective Committee, in August last, wrote to the President of the principal Cotton Exchanges in America, drawing attention to the unsatisfactory condition in which American cotton is delivered at the mills in Lancashire through the careless manner in which it is packed for shipment, and strongly recommending that all ginning and packing factories in the States should adopt a system of packing similar to that used in Egypt, as this style does not injure the staple, saves loss in weight (picking on landing being unnecessary) and avoids the expense of mending at the docks; it also obviates the annoyance of loss through the landing of cotton without marks. Since then much correspondence has passed on the subject, and it is believed other associations in America will follow the example of Texas in this matter, as there is little doubt that great benefit will accrue both to the growers and consumers from any improvement of the present wretched system of baling of American cotton.

Although the gross earnings of the Assam Railways and Trading Company for 1897 show an increase over those for 1896, there is a decrease of £4,642 in its net earnings, caused almost entirely through the expenditure of £11,681 in substituting cast-iron sleepers for wooden ones, as ordered by Government. The company was, however, able to claim as a set off the full amount of the annual subsidy, £7,083, which otherwise would have lapsed, owing to the net earning exceeding 5 per cent. on the capital outlay, the subsidy ceasing when that rate of profit is reached. The proportion of the railway working expenses to revenue rose to 68·66 per cent., against 51·76 per cent. in 1896. A decrease is also shown in the profits of the general trading of £2,754, the company having, like nearly all Indian concerns, had to contend with many difficulties during the year. A dividend equal to 4 1-2 per cent. for the year on the Preference "A" shares is declared, as against 6 per cent. for the previous year. The report also makes the important announcement that drilling operations afford conclusive evidence that the company possesses petroleum territory capable of yielding, for many years to come, at least 500,000 gallons or 600,000 gallons a month of excellent petroleum, and as the profitable development of the oilfields can best be secured by a separate organisation, steps have been taken to form a new company. But some little time must elapse ere it can be started, as the prospectus will have to be submitted to the Indian Government before its consent can be obtained to the tranference of the petroleum concession.

The Dutch tobacco-growing industry in Sumatra seems to be making good progress. From the report o the Serdang Tabak Maatschappy for 1897 it appears that after payment of the 6 per cent. on the "A" shares, to which they are preferencially entitled, the surplus—after deducting 10 per cent. for the directors, 5 per cent. for the managing director, and 2,284fl. for income-tax—admits of a further dividend of 5 per cent. on the "A" shares, making 11 per cent. in all, and of 2 1-2 per cent. on the "B" shares. This compares with 7 per cent. and 1-2 per cent. for 1896 and 8 1-2 and 1 1-4 per cent, for 1895.

It is not surprising to find that, under the stimulus of the higher prices for wheat of the past year or two, the production is being extended in the Canadian Dominion. At the same time complaints of high railway rates are still heard. The first crop report for this year shows an increase of 200,000 acres in the area under wheat in Manitoba, the total being returned as 1,488,238 acres. The total acreage of cultivated crops of all kinds in the same province is given as 2,212,800 acres, and shows an increase of a quarter of a million acres as against last year, which, in its turn, showed a very large increase over 1896. It appears that, according to Winnipeg official statistics, the exports of Manitoba wheat and flour rose from 10,500,000 bushels in 1887 to 29,000,000 bushels in 1895. During the succeeding two years there was a great falling off owing to poor crops. "The acreage of 1898," the Toronto "Globe" remarks, "with the yield per acre of 1895 would give results which we scarcely like to put upon paper lest disappointment should ensue, but it looks as if Canada would this year make a good showing in the British markets. New portions of Manitoba are being opened up for settlement, and cattle-rising and dairying are industries of growing importance. A year ago nearly 2,400,000lb. of butter and nearly 1,000,000lb. of cheese were made in the province. Then it is to be borne in mind that, great as the resources of Manitoba are, it is a sort of model farm on a gigantic scale, an example of what can be done in the millions of fertile lands that await the plough in the North-west. Great Britain affords a market for all the wheat that can be grown for many years, and the one thing to be desired is cheaper connection between the grower and the buyer. It may be taken for granted that this advantage the farmers of Manitoba and the North-west will insist upon having, and the Central Pacific Railway Company might as well recognise the fact. It will have to carry grain at cheaper rates or submit to the loss of a large share of its business. But, while the Railway Company ought to take this course as a measure of self-interest, it must not be left to be the sole judge in a matter which affects the Western farmer, the interests of the nation, and even the interest of the Empire. Every power possessed by the Government and by Parliament ought to be used to prevent so large a part of the profit of wheat-growing from being absorbed by charges for transportation.

INDIAN FINANCE.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* writing on Saturday says:—One of the main topics of conversation during the past day or two has been the why and the wherefore of the reduction in Council drafts to thirty lakhs a week. In some quarters it has been taken to mean that Government intend to, if possible, force exchange up to one-and-four-pence again. As was pointed out in this column three weeks ago, Government at the present juncture, when their currency proposals have been all but unanimously condemned everywhere, may consider it an excellent object lesson to be able to turn round and say that by contracting the currency even by such means as are at present in their power, exchange has been maintained approximately at one-and-four-pence throughout the year. It must be admitted that the action of the Secretary of State in reducing at present the amount of Council drafts lends colour to this view. If either the demand for Council drafts had fallen off, or the treasuries were so bare as to make large sales undesirable, a reduction in the amount offered to the extremely low figure of thirty lakhs weekly would be comprehensible, apart from the policy of contraction of the currency. But the demand for Council drafts is at present very large and amounted on Wednesday to no less than Rs. 470 lakhs, while the Treasury balances are very considerable, and at the end of June came to Rs. 1,519 lakhs. Compared with 1893 the treasury balances are now Rs. 66 lakhs higher, and yet at this time two years ago Councils were being offered to the tune of Rs. 50 lakhs weekly, while in 1895 Rs. 60 lakhs a week were put up for tender in July. In 1893 also the balance remaining to be sold was pretty much the same as it is now, being £10,000,000 against £9,750,000 this year. Under these circumstances one would naturally suppose that advantage would be taken of the large demand to sell Council drafts freely, especially when there is a good profit in the rate, as was the case on Wednesday when the forty lakhs offered were taken at 1 3 3-4, as compared with the Budget estimate of 1 3 3-8. Then, if later on the demand should fall off, as it may do when there is more activity in imports, the amount offered could be reduced.

It has been further suggested, as a reason for the present reduction, that the Secretary of State having floated his £6,000,000 loan is in no need of money in London for the moment, and that consequently he considers the opportunity a good one to screw up exchange. Now George Hamilton when he introduced his Loan Bill distinctly stated that it had nothing whatever to do with the currency proposals, and he again reiterated this when the Bill was passed. What then can be said of the action of the Secretary of State in, whenever the loan is floated, reducing Council drawings in order presumably to contract the currency with a view to force up up exchange, at a time moreover when the treasuries are filled almost to overflowing and the demand for Council drafts is twelve times as great (judging from the tenders received) as the amount offered for sale. And what has been the result so far? Violent fluctuations in exchange to the extent of nearly 2 per cent within the short space of three days and worse still great uncertainty as to the Secretary of States action in the future. The advantage to Government so far has been a sale of about Rs. 17 lakhs extra Council drafts at 1-16 to 1-8 per rupee higher than would otherwise have been obtained. Action of this nature cannot be too strongly deprecated. It is clearly not the function of Government to do anything to retard trade, such as reducing the supply of Council drafts to an abnormally small amount at a time when the demand for them is exceptionally large and the treasuries are well filled. But if the Government of India really do intend to enter upon a deliberate policy of further contraction of the currency, while their universally condemned scheme of contraction is still *sub judice*, it would be as well that the public should be made aware of the fact; and it is to be hoped that a question will be asked in Parliament on the subject, more especially with reference to the Secretry of State's unjustifiable action last Wednesday.

GENERAL HART, commanding the Belgaum district proceeded on ninety days' leave on Friday; Colonel Warner, Colonel on the Staff at Bellary, assuming temporary command of the district and Lieutenant-Colonel Allen, East Yorkshire Regiment, relieving Colonel Warner.

A PUNJAB correspondent writes with reference to the plague in that Province:—"I suppose we may at last congratulate ourselves that the Province is free from plague. No new cases have been reported since the 23rd of last month, and the staff on plague duty has been reduced. The officers remaining out in the infected districts are Messrs. Clifford, Bird., Glassey and Ashgar Ali with six tehsildars and about 80 police, a further reserve of 100 police beins stafioned at the Police Training School, Philour. Surgeon-Captains Wilkinson and James are in the Jullundur district with a staff of hospital assistant and native nurses. We have had upwards of three inches of rain since the monsoon arrived, and there has been some auxiety about a recrudesecnce of the disease, but so far (July 13th) no cases have occurred, and nothing worse than a washed-out camp, and a fallen-in plague inspection bungalow is reported, and we begin to hope we have seen the last case, for the present at any rate. For the future—well the budget allowance for plague is a lakh for the current year. The inspection at railway stations is still continued for the present, and at Beas and Ludhiana, and passengers from the infected districts are quarantined for twenty-four hours; it is a deal of inconvenience, no doubt, to those most nearly concerned, but it is hoped shortly to modify this arrangement."

ARREST OF DACOITS IN BOMBAY

ACTING on certain information received, a policeman of the Satara Police accompanied by two townsmen arrived in Bombay from Satara on the 15th instant, armed with a chief constable's warrant in search of some dacoits, who were alleged to have taken refuge here. They made inquiries at several places, and about 11 o'clock on Monday forenoon proceeded to a chawl in Chikalwady to effect the arrest of two men, but failed to apply for the assistance of the Bombay Police. One of the dacoits named Bala Daji, aged twenty-five, ramoosee by caste, was arrested by one of the two townsmen who accompanied the sepoys, while the other dacoit escaped. The man arrested was placed before Mr. Superintendent McDermott, who upon learning of the escape of the second dacoit, adopted immediate measures for his arrest which resulted in his being captured the same day at 7 p.m. by a policeman on Sleater Road. The name of the latter individual is Bheema Tatia, aged twenty-seven years, also a ramoosee by caste. The divisional police at once instituted an inquiry and ascertained that these two men, with others, had been implicated in several dacoities, committed in the Satara, Poona and Ahmednagar districts. The divisional police also recovered from the arrested men gold and silver ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 127-4, which they admitted having looted from three villages in the Satara District. From further information received, a third dacoit, named Appa Oomaji, aged about thirty years, ramoosee by caste, was arrested by Constable Cordeaux at Oomercarry on Monday night at 8-30. The accused persons were yesterday morning placed by Superintendent McDermott before Mr. R. H. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, who directed them to be charged before the Presidency Magistrate. Accordingly the accused were taken to the Mazagon Police Court, where they were charged by Superintendent McDermott, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with dacoity under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code. The accused were remanded, pending further police enquiries for arrest of the other dacoits.

THE COUNTERFEIT COIN CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which 1. Lakha Visram, 2. Valji Harsoo, 3. Jiva Ganga, 4. Nathoo Bhawan, 5. Bhoaramull Santlal, 6. Dossabhoy Rustomji Choksi, 7. Parbhoo Dayal, 8. Luxmi Narayan, 9 Joogal Kishore, 10 Sadi Ram, 11. Ruttonchand Jawalanath, 12. Gopinath Moonalal, and 13 Haridas Thakordas are charged with counterfeiting Queen's coin, to with Farukhabad and Moorshidabad rupees and being in possession of instruments and materials for manufacturing the coins and abetment under sections, 232, 235, 243 and 109 of the Penal Code. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, assisted by Police Superintendent Sardar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadoor, prosecuted; Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, defended Nos. 1, 9, and 10; Mr. Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, No. 2; Mr. Spencer, pleader, No. 3; Mr. Kapadia, pleader, Nos. 5 and 8; Mr. Velinkar, pleader, No. 6; Mr. Roberts, solicitor, Nos. 7 and 11; and Mr. Murzban, barrister-at-law, No. 12. Sandekhan Vasalkhan, police inspector, of the Delhi police, was the first witness examined by Mr. Nicholson. He identified accused Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. The accused Sadi Ram traded in the name of Ramjidas Sadiram and Jawalanath in the name of "Ruttonchand and Jawalanath." In consequence of certain instructions from the City Superintendent he arrested accused Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10. In Joogal Kissore's shop 9 Farukhabad rupees were found, on one of which there was a ring. A packet of 70 Farukhabad coins was found from the shop of No 10. Parbhoo Dayal gave up 686 Farukhabad rupees. Accused No. 11 was subsequently arrested, and from his shop 1714 Moorshidabad rupees were found. Witness produced books of account belonging to some of the accused.

Sergent Goolam Kadurkhan Goolam Mahomedkhan of the Delhi police was examined in corroboration of the last witness. Some evidence having been recorded further inquiry was adjourned.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

SATURDAY JULY 16.

THE DIMINUTION OF THE PLAGUE.

IT is no doubt due to the prompt action taken by the Municipal Corporation, in conjunction, with the Health Department, that the Statistical Returns of late shew such a marked decrease in the number of suspected cases of plague in the city. The disinfection of houses, the measures taken by the Ward Committees, and the Heads of the Conservancy Department, in having the affected portion of the town cleaned up,—all tend to explain the fact of the cases still being sporadic and occurring only in small numbers in different parts of the town. Ward No. 8 still heads the list as the worst ward, though special measures have been taken by the Health Department and the Ward Commissioners to combat the plague.

FRESH SEIZURES AND DEATHS.

Friday's statistical returns show that two seizures were reported to the Health Officer as having occurred in Ward No. 8, one of which proved fatal soon after the patient was admitted into the Medical College Hospital. The other patient attacked was a fakir who had recently arrived from Jaggernath.

INOCULATIONS IN THE CITY.

Dr. Christie, assisted by Miss Foxley, inoculated twenty, six inmates of the European Female Orphan Asylum to day, and subsequently about a dozen Hindu ladies at 30, Beadon Street. Dr. Cook, with the assistance of Drs Dutt, Ghose and Mittra, operated on several persons at the Health Office Laboratory. Up to yesterday (15th instant), Dr. Cook had performed 2,142 inoculations in Calcutta, and Dr. Christie 245 up to the same period.

PLAGUE OBSERVATION CAMPS.

The total number of persons examined and detained during the week ending the 19th June, at the respective camps of Chakradharpur (down trains), Chousa (down), Mairwa (down trains), and Khurda, were as follows;—Number of persons examined during the week from Monday to Sunday: 667, 5,663, 1,273, and 6,511; total 14,114. Number of persons examined since the plague observation camps were opened 16,789, 222,007, 33,835, and 56,320; total 328,951. Number of suspects detained during the week 44, 192, 11, and 52; total 299 Number of suspects detained since the camps were opened: 969, 5,050, 668, and 2,124; total 8,811. Number of persons detained in camp during the week: 194, 192, 11, and 79; total 476.

SATURDAY'S STATISTICS.

The returns for Saturday showed that there was one seizure and one death. The seizure occurred in Ward No. 6.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT H. W. RUSHTON, R. E., has been permitted to elect for continuous service in India.

THE India Office has approved of the appointment of Lieutenant W. E. Pye, Derbyshire Regiment, to be a probationer for the Staff Corps.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. S. SORELL, Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, has been granted by the Secretary of State six months' leave on medical certificate in supersession of his privilege leave.

THE Emperor and Empress of Russia are to spend a fortnight in Denmark in August, after which they will go to Germany for several weeks, most of the time being passed at or near Darmstadt. It is probable that the Empress will come to England for a short time in September in the very strictest incognito in order that she may pay an entirely private visit to the Queen at Balmoral. The Empress of Russia was greatly benefited some years ago by a course of waters at Harrogate, and there has been some talk of her paying another visit to that place, as she has been very much out of health for the last six months.

IN connection with the present Ritualistic controversy an amusing story is recalled by the *Chronicle*, going to indicate Lord Beaconsfield's views on such matters. It relates to a visit paid by Sir William Harcourt to Hughenden, as Lord Beaconsfield's guest many years ago. The young politician accompanied his host on Sunday to the village church, and on the way thither was warned that some hints of the High-Church movement had penetrated even that sylvan solitude. "My friend, the vicar," said the lord of the manor, "will take what I call a collection, and he calls an offertory; and afterwards what I call a plate, and he calls an alms dish, will be placed on what I call a table, and he calls an altar."

SIR JAMSETJEE, FOURTH BARONET.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, the third Baronet, leaving no son and heir to succeed to the title, it passes, according to the letters patent of the Baronetcy, to Mr. Cowasjee Oursetjee Jamsetjee, his second brother, who now becomes the fourth Baronet. Mr. Cowasjee, who is in Government service as Assistant Collector, in the Customs Department, is now on his way to Bombay from Karwar, and is expected to arrive here in a day or two. He was born in Bombay on the 2nd November 1852, and is now in his forty-sixth year. Along with his elder brother he received his early education under Mr. W. H. Hamilton, under the personal supervision of his father; and having matriculated in 1871, he went up two years later for his F. E. A. (the present Previous) examination, which he passed successfully. He was married on the 7th February 1869, the same day on which his elder brother was married, to a relative named Bai Goolbai Rustomjee Ardasir Wadia, the respective ages of the bride and bridegroom being then 13 and 17 years. Two years after his father's death, Mr. Cowasjee, being desirous to engage in active and industrious life, entered Government service on the 5th July 1879 as extra assistant to the Collector of Salt Revenue. In 1882, he was appointed Assistant Collector of the fourth grade in the Salt department, in which he at present holds the same office in the second grade. It is very probable that, having served Government for a period of nineteen years, he will retire to assume, with its emoluments, the exalted position to which he has now been called. He has hitherto led a retired and unobtrusive life although he has borne a part in certain offices connected with the welfare of his community. He is a trustee of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Charity Fund, a member of the committee of the Sir Jamsetji Parsee Benevolent Institution, and a delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court. Government appointed him a Justice of the Peace about fifteen years ago; and in December 1894, he was unanimously elected to a very responsible office, that of a trustee of the Parsee Punchayet Charitable Funds. Mr. Cawasjee will now hold the high position of president of the board of trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds.

THE LATE BARONET.

EXPRESSIONS OF REGRET.

THE news of Sir Jamsetjee, the third Baronet's death spread throughout the country by midday on Monday last, and expressions of condolence were received by the family from different places in the afternoon. Among them was a message from H. E. Lord Sandhurst, addressed to Dowager Lady Jerbai Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. Another message received by her was from the Parsee Anjuman of Lonauli, expressive of their grief at the bereavement which had befallen the family of the Baronet.

The meeting of the Justices, which was arranged to be held this evening, in the hall of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, to elect a delegate in the place of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, has been postponed until further notice, owing to the untimely death of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

The Offices and Mills of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company (the Manockjee Petit Mill, the Dinshaw Petit Mill, the Bomanjee Petit Mill) and of the Victoria Manufacturing Company, the Mazagon Manufacturing Company and the Framjee Petit Manufacturing Company under the management of Messrs. D. M. Petit Sons and Co., and the Office and the Mills of the Oriental and the Colaba under the management of Messrs. J. N. Petit Sons and Co., were closed on Monday as a mark of respect for the memory of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. The offices of Mr. Rustamjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, as well as that of the Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust were also closed.

A Damaun correspondent wires:—The whole Parsee Community of Damaun mourns the untimely lamented and sudden death of Sir Jamsetjee.

The Secretary to the Parsee Anjuman of Secunderabad telegraphed to us yesterday: Uthamna ceremony unto late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was performed this afternoon in Viccaji's fire-temple under the presidency of our high priest, Dustoor Khoorshedji Byramji. Pretty large gathering. Anjuman deeply regrets untimely end of deceased. Sending despatch of condolences letter from Anjuman in telegram expressing sympathy sent yesterday to Shett Cowasji, deceased's brother.

A correspondent at Surat telegraphed yesterday:—At the Uthamna or third day ceremony of the deceased Sir Jamsetji held at the Dadaboy Mody's fire-temple at the expense of Bai Dosebai Kotwal, it was resolved unanimously by the assembled community of Parsees at the instance of Sardar Davar Edalji Khurshetji Modi first that name of deceased gentleman be taken at all religious ceremonies, and second, that the sympathy and condolences of the Surat Parsees be communicated to the brothers and widow of the deceased. After usual distribution of largesse to the priests and poor the assembly dispersed.

A correspondent at Ahmedabad telegraphed yesterday:—The sad death of Sir Jamsetji deeply regretted here by all classes of people. Uthamna ceremony performed at fire-temple here very largely attended. Before parting Khan-Bahadur Jehangirjee Pestonji Vakil, President of the Parsi Punchayet, proposed in feeling terms that a letter of condolence be sent to the family of the deceased on behalf of the Parsi Anjooman of Ahmedabad. It was seconded by Mr. Edulji Dorabjee Talati, and unanimously agreed to. Educational institutions were closed to-day in honor of the deceased.

THE UTHUMNA CEREMONIES.

The third day's funeral obsequies were solemnized yesterday afternoon at Mazagon Castle, in the presence of the high priests and a large number of Parsi gentlemen. The ceremony was performed in the hall on the ground floor, which was carpeted for the occasion. There were several censers in which odorous and fragrant stuffs were burnt, around which were placed a number of trays containing fruits and flowers, over the whole of which prayers were recited by the priests, led by Shums-ul-Ulma Dustoor Peshtun Byramjee Sanjana, Shums-ul-Ulma Ervad Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody, B.A., and Dustoor Bahmonjee Jamasjee (of Poona). The prayers having been finished, which took about an hour, flowers were distributed among the visitors. Dustoor Peshotan then delivered a learned discourse, recounting the eminent services rendered to the public in general and the Zoroastrians in particular by the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., and eulogizing his virtues and noble qualities of heart and head. He then recommended that his name should be enrolled among ancient kings and learned worthies, and repeated on solemn occasions. The number of those who attended this sacred ceremony was very large. Large sums of money were distributed among all the priests residing in Bombay and poor people. They were also presented with a sudra (sacred shirt). At the conclusion of the ceremony, the following sums of money were announced as having been set apart for charitable purposes:—Rs. 8,075, out of the funds of the late Sir Jamsetjee and by his near relatives; Rs. 5,000 by the present Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Rs. 676 by others, total Rs. 13,751.

THE STORY OF THE "CUBAN CONCERT."

THE PLOT THAT FAILED.

THE "National Review" publishes an interesting account, in its Episodes of the Month, of the way in which this country foiled certain plans for the formation of a European Concert against the United States. The Reviewer says:

"When the history of a recent piece of diplomacy comes to be written it will be found that British statesmanship played a part with which the British people have every reason to be gratified. As the incident is now closed and is becoming encumbered with the interested misrepresentations circulated by those who were hoist with their own petard, it is as well that the ascertainable facts should be placed upon record—especially as they form an episode that may at any moment be repeated. When the Cuban crisis came to a head, and it at last became manifest even to the perverse and purblind statesman of Continental Europe that a war between the United States and Spain was imminent, they resolved to make a European question of Cuba; in other words, to turn it, if possible into second Crete and treat the States as they had treated Greece. France, followed for once by her consort Russia, and eagerly seconded by Austria, took the lead in the preliminary pourparlers. The animating motive of of the latter Power—apart from reactionary prejudices against America—was the respectable desire to protect an Austrian Princess in distress (the Queen Regent of Spain); the French Government was mainly impelled by less sentimental and more practical motives—the irresistible instinct of the investor.

The French stake in Spain was estimated a few months ago at no less than 100,000,000l., i. e., 4l. per head of the entire French population.

John Bull would be the very man to bell the cat. He could make himself useful in a naval demonstration off Boston and New York, and if that did not bring the States to their senses, the worst that could happen would be an American attack upon Canada. Then when those villainous Anglo-Saxons had got one another comfortably by the throat the Continental combination would be free to amuse themselves elsewhere, while Russia, e.g., would be able to turn round, disclaim all connection with the alleged concert, and pose as the traditional friend of the great Republic. It was altogether the prettiest plot of modern times, and though the desire to uphold an European nation against America was at the bottom of it, the possible ulterior developments as indicated above added greatly to its merits in the eyes of its eminent engineers, M. Hanotaux and Count Muravieff.

"At the time when this delicate business was first mooted in London Lord Salisbury was abroad recruiting his health, though he still kept a general eye on the business of the Foreign Office. Mr. Arthur Balfour was acting as Foreign Secretary, and to him and Sir Julian Pauncefote primarily belongs the credit of appreciating the full proportions of this plan of friendly mediation which, if successful, could spell nothing but disaster for the English-speaking nations. Mr. Balfour's well-known sentiment towards the United States—which is perhaps his only political passion—reinforced his solicitude for British interests. So the attitude of this country intimated to all whom it might concern that Great Britain would under no circumstances be a party to anything that might be even constructed as unfriendly to the Washington Government. The "Cuban Concert" consequently callapsed and melted away like snow before the sun, leaving so few traces behind that its organizers have been emboldened to circulate semi-official dementis of its existence, and it is nowadays treated as a malignant invention of the British, who wish to embroil France or Russia or Germany, as the case may be, with their dear friend the United States. The facts we have stated are, however, drawn from several reliable sources—partly American."

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

In the month of December last a party of missionaries went to Porda, a village some five miles distant from the town of Borsad, in the district of Kaira, Messrs Henderson and Martin, with a few followers, who belong to the Irish presbytarian Church, put up at the mission-house in Porda which was specially built for them. On arriving at the village, they sent instructions to the police patel, to make arrangements for the supply of drinking water to the missionaries, the water of the well within their limits not being potable. The patel sent some people of the potter caste to fetch water for them. Some days after, the potters complained to the patel that the Christians wanted them to clean their vessels also, which they refused to do. The potters after this dispute did not supply any water to the missionaries. The patel was asked to send the potters to fetch water but the patel declined to interfere. The patel thereupon pointed out a well from which the Christians might themselves draw water for drinking purposes. Some native Christians began to draw water from the well, to which the villagers objected on the ground that the drawing of the water of the well by the Christians had polluted the water and hence it had rendered the well useless for drinking purposes. A deputation of the leading inhabitants of the village waited upon Messrs. Martin and Henderson to dissuade them from drawing water from the well. The patel remonstrated with the villagers by telling them that the well would be purified after certain ceremonies then the water might be used by them. Seeing the people in an excited state, the missionaries asked the assistance of the Mamlatdar and the chief constable of Borsad. On the 10th January some furniture of the Dhed people was destroyed by the excited mob. On the 11th January a small riot took place in the village without inflicting any apparent injury upon any person. On the 12th another riot took place, after which some arrests were made by the police. After police investigation, twenty one persons were placed upon their trial before Khan Bahadhur Bomanji Edulji Modi, the First Class Magistrate of the Division. For the rioting of the 11th January four persons were convicted and sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two months and for that of the 12th, twelve persons, including the four rioters of the 11th were sentenced to 4 months rigorous imprisonment. Against these convictions the prisoners appealed to the Sessions Judge, Mr. E. H. Leggatt. The appeal was heard by Mr. Leggatt, in which it was argued by the pleader for the appellants that the prosecution did not prove in the lower court that a riot took place on the 11th as it appeared from the evidence that only three or four persons assembled, whereas a rioting means an unlawful assembly of 5 or more persons using force. This argument was upheld by the learned Judge, who held that it was an affray under Sec. 160 of the Indian Penal Code and therefore reduced the sentence to 15 day's rigorous imprisonment. As regards the rioting of the 12th January, it was held that nooffence under Sec. 143 of the Indian Penal Code lay, as no deadly weapons were made use of by the rioters, all the accused being convicted under Sec. 148 by the trying magistrate. The accused, therefore were punished under Sec. 147 of the Indian Penal Code the injuries inflicted being very slight. Mr. Desaibhai Kalidas appeared for the Crown and Mr H. B. Gandevia for the appellants.—On Thursday last a large concourse of people including Government officers, lawyers and leading citizens assembled at the station to see Mr. Gibb, the Collector and Mr. Fry, the judge off. Heaps of garlands and bouquets of flowers were presented to the said officers, who were held in very high esteem by the people here. All present wished them "bon voyage" and three hearty cheers were given by them as the train steamed out of the station. Those present were Mr. Mead, Rev. Dr. Taylor, Rev. Dr. Davies, the Hon. Ranchorlal Chotalal, Khan Bahadhurs Jehangir Pestanji Vakil, Dadabhai Dinshaw Kadaka, Dadabhai Nasarwanji Nanavaty; Rao Bahadhurs Lalshanker Umeashanker, Mansukhram Mulji and Krashnamukhram Atmaram Mehta; Drs. Nowrosji Kavasji Kalianiyala, Sorabji Fardunji Ghandhi, and Jamsetji Dinshaw Khambata; Messrs. M. P. Modi, Desaibhai Kalidas, Varajrai Sakerlal, H. B. Gandevia, Manibhai Bhagubhai, Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Shett, Sambhuprasad Bechardas and others. Rao Bahadhur Krashnamukhram. Atmaram Mehta is transferred to Poona as Judge of the Small Cause Court, while his place will be filled up by Khan Bahadhur Manekji Nasarwanji Nanavaty as Judge of the Small Cause Court here. According to a recent resolution by the Government of India the pay of the Small Cause Court Judges will be personal but they can be transferred by the Government as the exigencies of the service may require. In the Pilwai riot case two lawyers of the Ahmedabad Bar have been already engaged. The services of Mr. M. P. Modi, bar-at-law have been retained by the Gaikwad for the prosecution of the rioters and those of Mr. L. M. Wadia Bar-at-Law by the accused persons. All the accused will be tried at Visnagar by the Sessions-Judge Rao Bahadhur R. S. Dulley. Only thirteen inches of rain has fallen here up to date. In all thirty inches are quite sufficient for the agricultural purposes of this district, the soil being very fertile, but more is required for rice and other winter crops, which, do not grow when there is deficiency of water. The weather prophets here predict very heavy falls next month.

CRICKET.

GOKULDAS TEJPAL *vs.* ST. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL.

An interesting match was played on Saturday last between the Gokuldas Tejpal High School and the St. Xavier's High School cricket teams, resulting in a win for the G. T. High School by 13 runs. The winning team scored 85 runs, of which as many as 44 were contributed by T. E. Khote and 12 by N. M. Paghdiwala. The Xavierites put together 72, of which St. Anne Court and Gonsalves scored 18 and 15 respectively. The fielding of the Xavierites was good, but that of the other team was rather loose. Marphatia and T. E. Khote bowled for the G. T. High School team, while Kerawalla and Dhargalkar rendered those services for the St. Xavier High School team.

PARSEE VICTORIA *vs.* ALBERT.

A cricket match was played on the Cooperage between an eleven of the Parsee Victoria Swimming Bath and the Albert Cricket Club on Sunday last, which resulted in a draw. The first innings of the P.V.S.B. was closed by a fall of seven wickets for 99 runs. The chief contributors were F. Doctor, A Watcha, H. Vajifdar and B. Bharucha who contributed 37, 29, 10, and 10 respectively. F. Doctor played splendidly and with rapidity.

The Albert in the first innings scored 74 runs for eight wickets down when time was called. P. Lam, H. Commissariat, M. Dadina, and Ashberner compiled, 18, 13, 13, and 10 respectively.

The net value of Bullion imported into India during the month of May was:—Gold, Rs. 43,76,533; silver Rs. 71,00,519. The assay value of silver received at the Calcutta and Bombay mints during the same month was Rs. 1,41,82,414, including silver received for the coinage of British dollars.

The total expenditure on State Railway Stores contracted for in England during the year 1897, through the Agency of the India Office, was £650,251, of which the largest amounts were spent for Bridgework, Permanent Way, and Locomotive and Rolling Stock. For bringing out the stores from home, including stores procured for native State lines, 303 ships were employed, with a tonnage of 116,982: 149 of these ships came to Calcutta, 50 to Karachi, 42 to Madras, 23 to Bombay, 19 to Vizagapatam, and 20 to Coconada.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 9th July:—

C. P. C. Muhl, engineer, of Bangalore, for a new kind of photograhic printing frame.

Thomas Tou-saint Watson, district loco. superintendent, G. I. P. railway, Jubbulpore, C. P., for utilizing the heat from lamp chimneys or other heat giving bodies to warm fluids.

George Brouham Hubert Austin, architect, of 60 Armadale road, Armadale, near Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved mechanism for assisting in the propulsion of cycles.

Roland H. Gahagan, of Messrs. Geo. Gahagan and Co., engineers, 271 Bellasis road, Byculla, Bombay, for an improvement in water taps to prevent waste.

John Francis Adams, gentleman, of Taplow, in the county of Buckinghamshire, and Charles Risbee Iorn, engineer, of 11 Kiverdale road, Stoke Newington, in the county of London, for an improved blind.

Edward William Coughlin, manufacturer, residing at 1327 North Stricker street, in the city of Baltimore, and state of Maryland, U. S. A., for improvements in or relating to railway switch boxes.

Edward William Coughlin, manufacturer, residing at 1327 North Stricker street, in the city of Baltimore, and state of Maryland, U. S. A., for improvements in and relating to railway switches.

Jacob Steiger, manufacturer, of 24 Finsbury, square London, for improvements in the manufacture of artificial fuel.

Ottmar Kern, engineer, of 9 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, for an improvement in "Bunsen gas burners."

Read Holliday, chemist, of Edgerton, Huddersfield, in the county of York, for improvments in lamps or apparatus for use in burning acetylene gas.

Jacob Steiger, manufacturer, of 24 Finsbury square, London, for an improvement in the manufacture of cement.

The undermentioned design has been registered:—

Ghulam Kadir, of Kila Bhungian, Amritsar, for a pattern of flowers to be worked on silk cloth, called "Jallidar Buti."

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

The General Gold Extracting company, limited, of 3 Clements lane, in the city of London, for improvements in and apparatus for the treatment of ores or the like containing gold or silver, or both gold and silver for the obtainment of the precious metal therefrom. (Specification filed 4 July 1898)

John Gustaf Adolf Rhodin, analytical chemist and electrical engineer, of 104 Gilda Brook road, Eccles, near Manchester, for an improved electrolyser or electrolvtic apparatus. (Specification filed 4 July 1898.)

Charles Henry Greaves, solicitor, and George Greaves, rope and twine manufacturer, both of Craven house, Gomersal, near Leeds, in the county of York, for improvements in the construction of tyres for cycles and other vehicles. (Specification filed 4 July 1898.)

The Publishing, Advertising and Trading Syndicate, limited, of 40 King street, Cheapside, in the city of London, for improvements in the manufacture of water-proof fabrics. (Specification filed 4 July 1898.)

The Hayden Cigarette Machine company, manufacturers, of Richmond, in the state of Virginia, U. S. A., for improvements in cigarette machines. (Specification filed 4 July 1898).

George Washington Lee, agent of Royal Hotel, George street, Frank Elliott, plumber of 201 Kent street, and George Tatham, engineer, of 50 Clarance street, all of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales. (Specification filed 4 July 1898.)

Charles Robert Walter Filmer, superintendent' Burdwan water-works, Bengal, for a street stand-post for use in connection with the water supplies of cities and towns. (Specification filed 4 July 1898.)

The fees prescribed in 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

William Afred Gibbs's invention for improvements in and connected with furnaces and apparatus for the production of hot air for drying and other purposes. (From 11 July 1898 to 11 July 1899.)

Samuel Cleland Davidson's invention for improvements in stoves or air-heating apparatus. (From 25 July 1898 to 25 July 1899.)

Charles Joseph Van Depoele's invention for improvements in carbon contacts or commutator brushes for use with dynamo-electric generators and electro-dynamic motors. (From 10 July 1898 to 10 July 1899.)

Carl Albert Roepke's invention for improvements in musical boxes. From 1 September 1898 to 1 September 1899.)

Charles Cheers wakefield's invention for improvements in sight-feed lubricators. (From 10 July 1898 to 10 July 1899.)

Samuel Cleland Davidson's invention for improvements in stoves or air heating apparatus. (From 15 July 1898 to 15 July 1899.)

George William Rowe's and William George Heys's invention for improvements in and relating to pneumatic and similar tyres. (From 6 July 1898 to 6 July 1899.)

Charles James Fauvel's invention for an improved furnace and method for the treatment of 'refractory ores.' (From 12 July 1898 to 12 July 1899.)

John Richard Rhodes's invention for improvements in means for promoting the circulation of water in steam generators. (From 6 July 1898 to 6 July 1899.)

Johann Klein's invention for improvements in or relating to graduating or cooling apparatus and processes. (From 30 August 1899 to 30 August 1901.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

Edward Lennon Cantwell's invention for an improved portable cattle gear. (Specification filed 9 April 1894.)

John Wallace's invention for improvements in sewage pail depots for the better disposal of night-soil. (Specification filed 7 April 1894.)

Albert Angelo Lacey's invention for extracting fibre from the agave or aloe, pineapple or other fibrous plants, (Specification filed 4 April 1894.)

Joseph Steuart Romanes's invention for an improved punkah-pulling machine. (Specification filed 3 April 1894.)

John Julius Adler's invention for an improved dust shield for railway axleboxes. (Specification filed 5 April 1894.)

Hugh Jorwerth Robert's invention for a furnace to consume its own smoke. Specification filed 4 April 1894.)

Frederick Hurd's invention for improvements in and connected with coal cutting and like machines. (Specification filed 9 April 1894).

Frederick Hurd's invention for improvements in or connected with electromotors or generators. (Specification filed 9 April 1894.

Richard Raven Giles's invention for an attachment or covering for protecting the tyres of bicycles, tricycles, and other vehicles. Specification filed 4 April 1894.)

Fritz Bernhard Behr's invention for improvements in vehicles and electric locomotives for single line elevated railways. (Specification filed 7 April 1894.)

William Louis Winans's invention for improvements in spindle-shaped ocean steamers. (Specification filed 3 April 1894.)

The Ruchill Chemical company's invention for apparatus for extracting substances by volatile solvents. (Specification filed 7 April 1894.)

THE USE OF CAVALRY.

SPEECH BY THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Duke of Connaught presided on June 30 at a largely attended meeting of military officers at the Royal United Service Institution, when Major-General R. A. J. Talbot, commanding cavalry brigade at Aldershot, read an important paper dealing with cavalry manœuvres of a special character in France.

The Duke of Connaught said that from a military point of view the future of cavalry regiments was a question of the greatest importance. It was a matter for congratulation that even infantry officers were deeply interested in cavalry movements. To infantry and cavalry it was absolutely necessary they should know each other a little more and recognise the importance of each others mutual support. Of recent years military men had begun more and more to recognise the important part cavalry would play in the future. Unfortunately, up to quite recently our cavalry had not had the opportunity of working in conjunction with the horse artillery. He was now of the opinion that all tactical cavalry work should be carried out with the support of the horse artillery. Every cavalry soldier should be proud of his arms and confident of his ability to engage with every chance of success a body of infantry. When infantry were on the march it was quite easy for them to be caught at a great disadvantage by a body of dashing cavalry, and it was essential, therefore, that infantry should have some flanking support composed of all three branches of arms. At the same time it was impossible to detract from the immense importance of the present rifle fire of infantry. Modern rifle fire, well and ably directed, was capable of producing a most deadly effect. Personally, he should rejoice to see an additional squadron of cavalry for, as matters stood at present our cavalry, as compared with that of foreign armies, was at a great disadvantage. Our cavalry brigade was smart, well equipped and commanded, but the universal remark was what a pity they were so weak. The Germans directed much thought to the question of cavalry. His late father-in-law, Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, believed solely in cavalry, and endeavoured to impress upon the men the fact that nothing could touch them and that they were invincible.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrups, Sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s, 6d, per bottle.

GOLF NOTES.

The "Golfer's Guide Annual" (W. H. White and Co., Edinburgh) reminds us that 1,985 clubs are now included in the directory, whereas there were but 1,545 in the 1897 volume. In the United Kingdom there is an increase of 141 clubs recorded, and the colonies and foreign parts are vigorously prosecuting the practice of the game. Of course some clubs have dropped out, but they are comparatively few, and it appears that the period of decadence is not yet. Perhaps we have got to the period of inflation which precedes it. There is certainly a great deal of golf in the world—probably too much. Quite respectable pursuits, such as walking tours, Cook's excursions, the determined study of European galleries, seem to be neglected. However, it is stimulating to know that one may now play golf at Rome, at Benin, at Aden, Bagdad, Bulawayo, Bangkok, and Zanzibar. Perhaps by this time Mr. Whigham, the American champion, has laid out a sporting nine holes somewhere on the coast of Cuba.

Of the special articles in the Guide we may note "from the Tee," by Mr. Everard, who gives a few hints on the science and art of driving, the kind of thing that is always opportune; "Seaside and Inland Golf," by Mr. John Geddie, in which the possibilities of inland developments are discussed, and "Hon. Secretaries and Hon. Secretaries," by Miss Issette Pearson, who knows what they are. Miss Pearson knew one secretary who had a way of keeping the long handicap players from winning, for, as she said, "she did not see why they should." But after two members had won all the prizes for nearly two years she started another system by which no scratch player should have the slightest chance of a prize, and for the next twelve months all the prizes were won by members having thirty-six handicap. We have the inevitable portraits of Lieutenant Tait and Harry Vardon, but much more curious and interesting is that of the determined young woman who holds the ladies' championship of America. This is Miss Beatrix Hoyt, who appears eminently capable of "taking her own part" and even, if necessity arose, to emulate the famous Isopel Berners in the use of "Long Melford."

A casual inspection of the directory certainly gives a high idea of its utility and comprehensivenes, though it seems inconvenient to plase the Timperley and Hawkshead courses respectively under "Altrincham and Ambleside." It is satisfactory to know that the Bishop Auckland green "is considered the finest inland course in the North of England," but it seems a pity, when they were about it, to introduce a limitation. I should like very much to find an inland green which was acknowledged by its inhabitants to be a thoroughly bad one. The green itself would be nought, but the men would be, I am certain, a very fine set of fellows. The danger is that they might be too cosmopolitan, superior persons with no inland prejudices.

Mr. H. Ross Coubrough, of Manchester, has sent to "Golf" a very elaborate statistical table showing the average of the leading players in the Open Championship for the last six years. Mr. Hilton comes out at the top though he has only four returns against six by Taylor, who is second. "It is worth noting that there is only a difference of 3·5 strokes between the lowest and highest average" of the thirty-two players who are included.

Some little time ago, says a correspondent, I mentioned that the Manchester Golf Club had decided to hold a meeting on July 23, and to offer prizes for competition among local golfers for scratch and handicap play. I regret to say that the competition is a 36-hole affair. Those who do not like 36 holes of medal play—and it is to me a mystery how the taste is acquired—may be encouraged by the offer of prizes valued at eight guineas each for the best net and gross scores. "An entrance fee of 5s. will be charged, which will include luncheon on the day of the competition and temporary membership of the Club from the date of entry to Saturday, 23rd July, inclusive, but excluding Saturdays." Entries are required to be sent to Mr. Maclure on or before Saturday, July 9, with handicaps attested by the secretaries of the various clubs. I cannot pretend to any sympathy with people who plan 36-hole medal competitions, but golfers would do well to go and have a look at the new course.

Perhaps we have heard enough of the "betting evil at the Ladies' Championship," but I cannot refrain from a reference to "An East Lothian Golfer," who writes again to "Golf" upon this subject. We do not pose in Scotland, he says, to be any more immaculate than the golfers of England; but I, for one, have objections to any daughter of mine being asked a question by an opponent such as the following: 'Will we have a sovereign on the round?' " If this form of words was actually used, does it not contain internal evidence that it was not by an Enghshwoman?

Mr. Hilton, the golfer, is always generous in his appreciations, and it is interesting to have his account of a stroke played by Mr. Ball in his match with Mr. W. E. Fairlie in the Amateur Championship meeting. Mr. Fairlie "stood dormie one, and had played short of the bunker guarding the eighteenth green. Mr. Ball had a magnificent drive, close beside the guide flag, and was rewarded with a wretched lie. He hesitated for a long time as to what he should do, and well he might, as the carry over the bunker must have been fully 170 yards, against a fair breeze. Eventually he decided to take his chances and go for the hazard, and, fairly tearing the ball out, just succeeded in reaching the green. It would have been a great stroke if played from a good lie, but from the lie he had it was, in my opinion, the finest stroke I have ever seen played at golf."

The pleasant Fixby course was busy the other day with the meeting of the Yorkshire Golf Union. The initial competition was an 18-hole medal round by ladies, which we are told, "is looked upon as carrying with it the ladies county championship." This seems admirably indefinite, but Miss Moeller, of Ilkly, was sufficiently decisive in her performance, as she was no less than seven strokes better than her nearest competitor, with her score of 85. If this round was played over the full course it is a remarkably good one. It is not very surprising that in the clubs' championship Huddersfield was able to win, though Bradford was pressing them very close. It seems to be an insuperable difficulty in these county championships that it is impossible to deprive the local players of their great advantage. In first-class golf this advantage of local knowledge and experience is not nearly so marked. In the individual championship, too, the Huddersfield men were prominent, and the final was a strife of brothers.

Mr. Otho Glover, who beat J. Graham, jun., in the final for the Victoria Commemoration Prize at Hoylake on Saturday, is a younger brother of W. C. Glover, who did yeoman service for the Royal Liverpool against the Tantallon Club. To defeat successively H. H. Hilton and J. Graham, jun., with allowances of five and three strokes respectively, is no mean performance, especially when it is remembered that Mr. Glover has been handicapped from his youth by a weak back. This drawback has had a marked effect upon his style, which is practically without body swing, but it has forced him to cultivate an art often neglected by golfers of using the arm and wrist to their full extent. His swing is low, with a short follow-through, and conseqently he drives a low ball and, as a rule well on the line. Like his brother, he is a good putter and this is perhaps his strongest point. He entered for the Amateur Championship this year for the first time, in which he accounted for America's representative by three up and two to paly, but went down in the next round to E. J. P. Magor by the same number.

The destruction by fire of the wooden pavilion of the Cockermouth Golf Club ought to serve as a warning to other clubs throughout the country who have not a caretaker always at hand that the incendiary tramp or mischievously destructive youth is still among us. At first it was supposed that one of the two brothers Houghton, who had previously used the pavilion, had carelessly thrown down the end of a cigarette, and thus set fire to the place; but the complete disappearance of some articles of jewellery showed that this explanation could not be the true one. As it is much sympathy is felt with the Messrs. Houghton by all local golfers, except perhaps by the captain of the Keswick Club, with whom they had promised to play at Seascale on that day. After playing round the course they returned to find the pavilion almost in ashes, and their property, including gold watches and other valuables, not to mention the clubs and equipments of many other members, entirely destroyed by the fire. But the disaster has turned out anything but an irreparable blow to the prospects of the club, for the popular captain of the Cockermouth Club (Mr. R. H. Williamson) has generously offered to build a new pavilion of larger dimensions and to place it in a position more suitable for the use of members using the specially constructed golf bridge from the town.

The Cockermouth links, though not placed in such beautiful surroundings as that at Keswick, where every imaginable picturesque enchantment of natural beauty is at war with the maxim "Keep your e'e on the ball," is yet very prettily situated on upland ground sloping from the banks of the Derwent, quite close to the town. Here, on two sunny afternoons recently, I played with one of the local players, and although there are only nine greens and it is an inland course, I enjoyed myself as an ardent golfer can when the greens are well kept and he has his opponent well in hand on the way home. Good brassey lies can be had almost everywhere, even for a sliced or pulled ball, and the bunkers and hazards are chiefly made up of blind ditches as tall hedges of hawthorn. Cockermouth is only twelve miles distant from Keswick, and an agitation is on foot at present for the establishment of a late evening train, which would no doubt bring the two clubs into closer relationship and afford an opportunity of having many more contests throughout the year.—X.

The "Standard's" Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the unfriendly reception Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria met with at Athens, which is very severely dealt with by the Bulgarian press, is attributed to a slight tension which existed between the Czar and the Prince. The Czar is said to have answered Prince Ferdinand's question whether he should proclaim himself King of Bulgaria with a very emphatic "never." He is said to have added to his entourage that he wished never to see a Bulgarian King not belonging to the Greek Church.

THE NEW AMERICAN LOAN AND SILVER.

The full text of the United States Treasury circular inviting subscriptions to the new Goverament loan, and also the text of the War Revenue and Loan Act, approved by President M'Kinley on June 13, under which the loan is authorised, have now been published in England. The Act empowers the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time, for the purpose of defraying expenditures on account of the existing war, a total sum of dols 400.000.000 (say £80,000,000). and to issue 3 per cent bonds, which will be redeemable only after ten years from the date of their issue, and will fall due for repayment twenty years after issue. It must be noted that the interest is payable and that the bonds are to be ultimately redeemable in United States "coin;" that is, not in gold or silver specifically, but in American legal-tender money of either metal. Details of the measure as regards the loan are recapitulated in the Treasury circular, which, for the present, invites subscriptions for only dols. 200,000,000 (or £40,000,000) that is, for half the full amount authorised by the Act. The object of the American Legislature has clearly been to make the new loan an internal popular issue. It has been desired that the bonds should remain in the hands of Americans and be spread as widely in the United States as possible. For this reason it is declared in the Act that the new issue "shall be first offered as a popular loan under such regulations, to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as will give opportunity to the citizens of the United States to participate in the subscriptions," and that "the several subscriptions of individuals shall be first accepted and the subscriptions for the lowest amounts shall be first allotted." Any portion of the amount offered for subscription but not taken up by the public may be subsequently disposed of wholesale to bankers or others, but only at par, and no commissions are to be allowed or paid. In order to cover the expense of preparing, advertising, and issuing the bonds, the Act authorises an appropriation from the Treasury resources of a sum not to exceed one-tenth of 1 per cent of the amount of the bonds issued. The bonds are to be exempt from all taxation in any form under either State, municipal, or local authority. It is further declared that the bonds must be for dols. 20 (say £4) or multiples of that sum, and it would appear from the context that applications for the lowest denomination must have the preference. The popular subscription for the present issue was opened on June 13 and is to be closed on July 14, and the bonds are to be dated August 1. They will thus fall due for redemption on August 1, 1918, but the Secretary of the Treasury may begin to redeem them, at his option, on or after August 1, 1908. The bonds are to be issued in both coupon and registered form, the former in denominations of 20, dols. 100, dols. 500, and dols. 1,000, and the latter in these denominations and also in categories of dols. 5,000 and dols. 10,000. The interest is to be payable quarterly. In order to comply with the legislative provision as to the preferential allotment to small subscriptions, the Secretary, Mr. Gage, announces that all individual subscriptions for dols. 500 or less will be immediately allotted in full as they are received, and that the amount of such allotments must be paid to the Treasury in full with the applications. If the total amount subscribed for in such small sums exceeds the amount of the loan, the allotments will be made in the order of priority in which the subscriptions are received. The allotments for amounts above dols. 500 will not be made until after the close of the subscription on July 14, the smallest amount above the limit being first allotted, and so on. Such subscriptions must be accompanied by deposits of 2 per cent of the amount of bonds applied for, to be forfeited in the event of failure to complete payment of the full par value of the bonds allotted; but in order to avoid a too rapid locking up of money in the Treasury, and consequent stringency in the money market, to the disadvantage of trade and industry, any subsbriber for more than dols. 500 will be permitted to take his allotment of bonds in instalments of 20 per cent, taking the first instalment within ten days after the notice of the allotment; and the balance, at four equal intervals of forty days each, in four instalment each of 20 per cent of the bonds allotted. Delivery of bonds will be made in instalments as payment for them is received, and payment must in all cases be made in full as the bonds are taken. The 2 per cent deposit will be credited to the final instalments. Any subscriber may pay for the whole amount allotted him within ten days from the date of the notice of his allotment. Interest will be adjusted from the time of the actual payment, whether paid in one sum or in instalments as permitted. Separate subscription from one individual, although made from time to time, will be considered as one subscription.

A noteworthy feature of this issue of bonds is that in a time of war and of chronic Budget, deficits and without any inducement in the way of discounts or commissions to financiers, the American Congress and the Treasurer alike appear to have full confidence that a loan, the interest on which will be payable in silver coin far above its melting value at the Government's option, and which may be redeemed in such coin, can be raised at par at what would a few years ago have been considered the abnormally low rate of 3 per cent interest. Apart from the subscriptions by individuals, it is stated that within a few days of the issue of the invitation circular no less than three American banking and financial syndicates made separate offers to take up the whole loan on the terms advertised, or to take up any portion not allotted to individual and relatively small subscribers. This fact is the more remarkable as the Act of Congress under which this loan on "coin" bonds is authorised contains a clause which makes it compulsory on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury to coin at the rate of not less than dols. 1,500,000 per month, or dols. 18,000,000 per annum, all the silver bullion purchased under the Windom-Sherman Silver Act of 1890, and to employ such silver as specified in that Act. It will be remembered that the silver in question was bought at an average price considerably below the currency value, and that, to the extent to which its coinage value will exceed the aggregate amount of the outstanding Treasury notes paid for the bullion, its coinage will imply an addition to the actual volume of the currency. The new Act directing this coinage, however, does not appear to necessarily imply, as has been assumed in some quarters, the compulsory redemption of the Treasury notes in silver dollars exclusively, as the Secretary of the Treasury will apparently still retain the right to redeem such notes with either gold or silver coin at his discretion. A considerable proportion of the notes it may be added, has been already redeemed by their voluntary tender to the Treasurer in exchange for silver coin. The clause of the new Act in question at least removes the possibility of the silver holdings of the American Treasury being thrown on the market for sale as bullion, the apprehension of which has not infrequently been referred to as a depressing factor in regard to the silver market. The enactment in fact, commits the American Government still further than before to the support of the cause of the remonetisation of silver.

THE MONEY LENDING INQUIRY.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Press Association states Mr. that T.W. Russell, M.P., laid upon the table of the House of Commons on June 29 the Report of the Select Committee on Money Lending, who held their final meeting in the afternoon, and further revised the draft report. The Committee have sat for two Sessions, and have examined between fifty and sixty witnesses. The first portion of their report, as now finally amended, deals with the widespread evil which has been proved to exist, and gives instances of that evil. The Committee, in discussing remedies, reject the proposal to fix a rate of interest, and propose to confer upon the judges of the High Court, the County Court, and the Court of Bankruptcy unlimited and unfettered discretion to deal with usury cases that come into court, to reopen any settled accounts between the money-lender and his victim, and to do what is right upon a review of the whole case from the commencement, including power to reduce the rate of interest and to order repayment of any obvious overcharges. The report recommends that a borrower who wants to settle, and whose repayment is refused by the lender, may apply to the Court for relief on payment of the principal sum advanced with such interest as the Court may consider reasonable. Cases are to be heard in private, if the Court thinks fit, and no arrangement entered into between the borrower and the lender after the Court has given judgment is to be valid. Reference is made to the declaration of Justice Mathew that bills of sale are a terrible curse to poor people, but the Committee do not see their way to abolish them, although they propose to raise the limit from £30 to £50, and to insist that the borrower receive the whole amount. These bills of sale should be attested before the Registrar of the County Court, and are to be explained by him to the parties. In all bills of sale the exact amount of principal, the rate of interest charged, and the amount and date of the instalments are to be clearly set out. The Committee recommend the abolition of warrants of attorney in connection with money lending transactions, and that the defendit-borrower shall be sued only in the court of the district where he resides. They also propose the practical abolition in England of the Scotch procedure under summary diligence. The Committee further recommend that all money lenders should be registered, each paying a fee of £5 and that they shall trade only in their own names, and not be allowed to use the name of bank, trust, corporation, or other misleading title. It is likewise proposed that the issue of any false or misleading prospectus, circular, or advertisement shall be reported by the County Court Registrar to the Public Prosecutor, and that the Court shall have power to strike the name of any offending money lender from the register, and that such money lender shall be incapable of recovering any debts for money lending transactions during the time his name is off the register. It is also proposed that in the case of money lenders carrying on business as company, the managing director and officers shall be responsible in the same way as an individual. Money lenders are to keep accounts in the same way as pawnbrokers do of every transaction, and are to furnish to borrowers when instalments become due an up-to-date statement of their account.

"THE INFECTION OF ANTHROPOLOGY."

There is a book against the insidious and cozening wiles of which (writes "An Irresponsible Reader," in the "Pall Mall Gazette") it behoves me to warn my readers. Like absinthe, it titillates the palate pleasantly, but it also undermines the constitution, and leaves the victim of its spells intellectually and socially a wreck and a castaway. I am only just recovering from a very severe attack of anthropology. I caught the infection by reading the latest contribution to the "Contemporary Science" series, the dangers of which Professor Haddon disguises, until he has inoculated his victim beyond recovery, under the fair-seeming title of "The Study of Man" (Bliss, Sands). Until I came across this volume I had always been careful to shun the infection of anthropology. There is the sad case of Mr. Andrew Lang to warn all and sundry to what excesses an indulgence in anthropology, ethnology, and kindred complaints may lead the most blameless of scholars. It is open to doubt whether a debauch in the literature of golf is, in its sequelæ, more deleterious. In anthropology the complications seem to me to be more subtle and more contagious. After I had read the first few chapters of Professor Haddon's volume, I knew I had caught anthropology badly. Its insidiousness is the chiefest danger of this volume. Hitherto the complaint has only attacked men of science and of letters; the man in the street has, by reason of his ignorance of its existence, been more or less immune. Professor Haddon avowedly writes for the layman, who has hitherto escaped—for, as he puts it, "that delightfully vague person the intelligent reader." He sets forth, in the most persuasive and lucid style, the intellectual intoxication in store for those infected with the anthropology bacillus. It completely fascinates its victim. After glancing through the opening pages the reader is fired with the desire—that is the first symptom—to study his fellow-man according to the rules of the game. The author provides him with all the apparatus, and explains its uses in the simplest of terms. The terrible consequences of the disease become immediately apparent. You measure the friend of your youth and tell him that, being hyper-dolichocephalic and slightly prognathous and obviously cymotrichous, you cannot guarantee that he is not of Polynesian origin or remotely connected with the Hairy Ainu, and you lose his regard for life. You tell the partner of your joys and sorrows that she is leptorhine, and that her nasal base is reflected. She remarks that you are a beast, and retires in tears. It leaves you unmoved, except to mark down her nasal index. It is no use explaining afterwards that all you meant was that you saw "her slender nose tiptilted like the petal of a flower," only that Tennyson had a crudely unscientific way of putting things. I owe my recovery to severe treatment under the sedatives of current fiction American humour. Other I wise might have gone on to catch craniology, on the delights of which complaint Professor Haddon dwells with prosely tising favourer, or even declined the yet more hopeless stage of comparative mythology, of tracking the leat's-eradle and "bull-roarer" round the world and throughout all the ages, the victims of which affliction—Mr. Andrew Lang is again an instructive and pathetic case—are quite incurable. However if you feel strong enough to risk these dangers, you will find Professor Haddon's chapters on the evolution ofthe cart, and especially of the Irish jaunting-car, which, it seems to me, is the most extraordinary vehicle in the world, seeing that it is the only conveyance in which the wheels are portected from wind and weather at the expense of the traveller's legs, full of curious and delightful learning. The author reveals many marvels to his reader, but one of his statements made me fairly gasp. He says that a certain type is "illustrated . . . by the Jews captured at Lachish by Sennacherib, and by Phœnician sailors on a bas-relief in the British Museum." Of all unlikely places in which Phœnician sailors might be expected to go Jew-hunting, a bas-relief in the British Museum seems the most improbable.

THE TRAINING OF A SINGER.

A CHAT WITH MADAME MELBA.

"Half English, half Spanish-looking, with blue-black hair and brown-black eyes shaded with the thickest of lashes, of medium height, with a vigorous physique, a merry laugh, and a smile rarely absent from her lips, a vivacity all her own, and spirit which never flags—that's Melba!" So writes an interviewer in the *English Illustrated Magazine* for July. "I was married" (said Madame Melba), "when very very young, in Australia. It seems long ago; for so much has happened since then. I have always known I had a voice, I always loved music, too. How well I can remember the delight it was to me to hear my mother sing and play upon the piano. Why, I would ask her again and again for a song. She was a good musician, and, fortunately for me, knew what constituted a thorough musical education. When still a mere child I was thought harmony, and learned, too, to play the organ. I advise all students to begin with the organ. 'Tis a capital foundation. Now I have no difficulty in mastering the most intricate scores. A good ear is a blessing. And facility is mine, no doubt; but for a that, I have to study very hard. My maiden name was Nellie Mitchells; and as Nellie Mitchells, oh! how incessantly I worked! At length the time came for my father to bring me over to Europe, and I was then put under the care of Madame Marchesi, of Paris, the first authority on the art of singing whom we have nowadays."

"And your first-appearance in opera?" "Ah! I shall never forget the excitement of that night—the night of my debut as Gilda in 'Rigoletto' at the Theatre de la Monnaie! Gilda, you know, is a trying part. Those long long duets, the air 'Caro Nome' with its endless trill, the lead she takes in that thrilling quartet 'Un di si ben'—how I threw my heart and soul into every note! The applause which greeted me at the end was splendid. I entered the theatre a timid girl—I left it years older in feeling, a triumphant woman! . . . Then followed London. The first character I assumed was one sympathetic, 'I imagined to an English audience, the Bride of Lammermoor. The audience proved all kindness and cordiality. Afterwards I sang in Paris (where Christine Nilsson was staying at the time, and sent me the most generous message of congratulation after I had appeared as Ophelia, her favourite part), at Monte Carlo, St. Petersburg, Palermo, and Milan. I don't think I was ever so delighted as with my success at Milan. It is more difficult than you can imagine to please the Italians. Don't laugh when I tell you that I have kept all my Italian notices (I don't despise newspaper criticisms like some other artists)! Yes, I have keept them every one, from "La Preseveranza, Il Secolo, L'Italia del Popolo, etc."

The reappearance of Madame Melba in "La Traviata" at the Royal Opera Covent Garden on June 28 had the effect of filling the house to its utmost limits.

MR. ZANGWILL ON LITERARY PROFITS.

Mr I. Zangwill, speaking at a conference of the Newsagents' and Booksellers' Union the other day, said it was quite true that till lately men of letters were not supposed to understand about business. They were supposed to be very Bohemian, and to be always borrowing half crowns. But all that was changed. Authors did not borrow anything now under five pounds. (Laughter.) At any rate, whether authors were better business men or not, the days were past when publishers drank champagne out of the skull of authors. Publishers complained now that authors knew so much; and it was authors that drank champagne out of the publishers skulls, but they did not get so much, as the publishers skulls were smaller. (Laughter.) Authors saw the position clearly now that there were three factors in putting a book on the market—the author, the publisher, and the book-seller. All these parties thought they were badly used. They had all got hard times. The chief grievance of the booksellers was that the British public insisted upon discount. As the booksellers originally gave them the discount, they could scarcely be blamed for being unwilling to give up what they had once got. He did not think there was much in this complaint. It was like marking four shillings on sheets of music, and selling them for a shilling and fourpence. It was a great temptation to people to buy things because they thought they were cheaper than they ought to be. If a book was six shillings nominally and four and sixpence really, it might as well be called four and sixpence net, and the amount divided to the mutual squeezing of the three factors he had mentioned. Suppose books published at six shillings were sold at that price to-morrow, the book sellers would not get all the additional profit, because the other two factors would come in. The public would pay for what they wanted, and they would give just what the booksellers could squeeze out of them. Booksellers, especially in provincial towns, needed to wake up a little, and realise that books were not so much bought as sold. The public were hypnotised into buying books. Books ought to be sold on the newspaper system—that was to say, on sale or return. There were two evils—books were not on return in the shops, and they were on return in the libraries. (Laughter.) People would not drink out of the same glass as others, yet they had no hesitation in borrowing another's books. He sometimes wished that books as a disseminator of disease would frighten people more than it does. (Laughter.) Alluding to the production and selling of newspapers, Mr. Zangwill said he could not help sometimes heaving a sigh not only at the unnecessary multiplication of newspapers, but also at the multiplication of their contents. Newspapers largely invented what happened, else why did the Spanish American War hold off just for the day that Mr. Gladstone died? (Laughter.) He supposed that if this Spanish-American War were to be given once a week, all the news could be contained in one or two paragraphs. (Laughter.)

THE BENEFICES BILL.

THIRD READING.

On the order of the day for the third reading of the Benefices Bill, in the Commons on June 28, Sir W. Harcourt said that Parliament, and no other authority, had a right to deal with the constitution of the Church of England as established by law. By the Act of Uniformity the duty was imposed upon the Bishops to observe the constitutions of the Established Church as enacted, its formularies, its articles, and its liturgies. If the clergy of this country desired to be delivered from those obligations, which they might conceive to be onerous and irksome, they could be discharged only by putting an end to the compact by which they held their preferments and their offices. What he complained of was the dishonourable and dishonouring conduct of men who knowingly and deliberately violated the conditions upon which they held their offices, while they insisted upon keeping the advantages. As far as the present measure reformed abuses in the sale of patronage and preventing men, physically unfit, from obtaining benefices and so forth, he had nothing to say against it. But in its terms the bill professed to deal with the misconduct of the clergy in the discharge of their ecclesiastical office, and its manner of dealing with such misconduct was essentially defective. It excluded misconduct in respect of doctrine and practice, which were the principal and most important duties of any man holding ecclesiastical office. This seemed to him to be wholly illogical and irrational. There was now at work in this country an organised attempt to identify the doctrines and practices of the Church of England with those of the Church of Rome. He should continue to protest against the legitimacy of such an attempt. If the clergy desired—and he believed the majority of them did not desire—to be relieved from their ordination vows, there was the remedy of disestablishment and disendowment. At one time the Church of England was disestablished and disendowed. Lord Falkland about that period said the Bishops were so absolutely, directly, and cordially Papists that it was all £1500 a year could do to keep them from confessing it. The prelates did not heed his lordship's warning, which was followed by disestablishment and disendowment. Having briefly referred to the Bishop of London's circular, the right hon. gentleman said he did not rely so much upon the authority of the Bishops as upon the authority of the laity for the reform of these abuses. In his opinion nothing but good could come from light being thrown upon those dark corners, those dark practices, and those secrets societies which according to the Bishop of Southwell, existed within the Church of England.

Mr. Balfour congratulated the right hon. gentleman, the House, and the country upon the different atmosphere which had come over the debate from that which prevailed on a previous occasion when his question was discussed. The right hon. gentleman himself was, above all men, to be congratulated upon the entire change of tone which marked his speech. He did not think, however, that that speech was more relevant to the bill than the right hon. gentleman's utterances on previous occasions. He felt confident that the right hon. gentleman could not find in the legislation of this country a parallel to the course which he desired the House to pursue—viz., that of attempting to make a bill in its final stage serve a purpose for which it was never designed. There was no machinery in the bill for dealing with Ritualistic practices, but it had pleased the leader of the Opposition to import those wholly alien considerations into the discussion. The right hon. gentleman sought to pervert the course of rational legislation in order to arouse in the country a feeling which he admitted had much to justify it, but which nothing in the bill touched even remotely, and with which the bill ought not to be brought, even remotely, into connection. In a previous discussion he had expressed his opinion that the ritualistic practices complained of were confined to a comparatively small minority of the clergy of the Church of England. The right hon. gentleman had just admitted that that was the case.

Sir W. Harcourt said he believed a large majority of the clergy were adverse to these practices, but he was convinced there was a large body of clergymen who were pursuing these practices, not only in London, but all over the country.

Mr. Balfour repeated his assertion that the great majority of the clergy were loyal to the Church, as understood by them and by the general body of the laity. He had stated over and over again that in his view extreme ritualistic practices were not only illegal, but were highly injurious to the Church of England. At the same time, it should be remembered that the Church of England had been a great blessing to this country, because it was tolerant of wide difference of opinion within its borders. He was a steadfast opponent of anything which unduly stretched the law governing the practices of the Church, but he could never be a party to driving out of the Church any of those who obeyed the existing law; nor did he think anybody ought to desire, under any guise whatever, to narrow the boundaries of the Church. In conclusion, he appealed to the House to pass by a large majority a bill that was designed to free the Established Church from an abuse which even reformers desired to remove.

Mr. W. Redmond interrupted, and accused Sir William Harcourt of having offended and insulted the feelings of Roman Catholics in his last week's utterances.

Sir W. Harcourt replied that he had meant to give no offence to Roman Catholics, and he had looked over his speeches, and could not find that he had spoken with any contempt whatever of the Roman Catholic religion.

Mr. Balfour said the speech they had listened to was no more relevant than Sir William's former speeches. Of course the controversy would not be closed by the third reading, but it should never have been raised by this bill.

Mr. W. Redmond having resumed his attack upon Sir William Harcourt, the debate was taken up by some Welsh members and one or two English ones, and eventually the bill was read a third time without a division.

The remainder of the sitting was devoted to the consideration of the Prisons Bill as amended in the Standing committee.

THE RITUAL STRIFE.

WHAT HAVE NONCONFORMISTS TO DO WITH IT?

Dr. Guinness Rogers, on June 20, delivered a lecture on this subject at the Memorial Hall, under the auspices of the Liberation Society. Mr. A. E. Hutton presided.

Dr. Rogers said they had not met to engage in a No Popery agitation. A Roman Catholic had precisely the same rights as they had, but the trouble was that the Roman Catholic was continually demanding something more, and that must be resisted. (Applause.) A non-established Church teaching sacerdotal doctrines ought to be met, and could be met, by argument, but the House of Commons had to do with the Anglican Church. He could not understand Mr. William Redmond's censure of Sir W Harcourt and Mr. S. Smith, except that Mr. Redmond never seemed happy unless he was endeavouring to injure the party that had sacrificed so much for Ierland. Nor was he (Dr. Rogers) about to enter into a sectarian or teological controversy. It was a simple matter of law and right—(hear, hear)—an he proceeded to argue the matter on those grounds. What was the Anglican Church? High Church, Low Church, or the Cecils? (Laughter and applause.) The fundamental fact was that in law all the people formed the Anglican Church. In the election of the Clerkenwell vicar recently every ratepayer was entitled to vote. The Church was the nation, consequently Nonconformists were just as much interested in it as Lord Salisbury himself. Dr. Rogers then sketched the history of the sacerdotal development in the Church of England, going back to "Tract 90" and ending with the Lincoln judgment. The extreme High Church party had not conceded a solitary point. The Ritualists had been continually making advances because of the Evangelicals' lack of courage of their convictions. Who had brought about the present crisis? Mr. Kensit. (Loud applause.) This was an extremely humiliating confession for the Evangelicals but Mr. Kensit had accomplished his object by his singleness of aim and his resolution of purpose. He did not say he approved altogether of Mr. Kensit's method, but it was the only way which had effected anything. (Loud applause.) He blamed the clergy who introduced the innovations, and secondly and chiefly the bishops. But he hoped that now Mr. Kensit would desist from the disturbances that caused the enemy to blaspheme. [illegible] Mr. Kensit's honesty, his courage, and his [illegible] to Protestantism. Mr. Kensit was determined to force the question to an issue, and he had done so. (Applause.) In 1858 Bishop Tait had revoked the licence of a clergyman for practising auricular confession, and in 1858 Bishop Longley had done the same thing. Now clergymen did not secede to Rome because they could have Romish practices without going. He admitted there had been changes in Nonconformist worship, but these changes were in the direction of greater beauty and refinement; they were not symbolic and did not represent any theological changes; whereas the ritualistic developments in the Church of Enland were symbolical and were meant to exalt the priest and magnify his office. Most of all, he dreaded the introduction of auricular confession, and also the quietly persistent secrecy with which the movement was going on. Speaking of the secret societies, he mentioned the Order for Corporate Reunion, which was pledged to carry the Church of England over to Rome, and also the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament. It required a very strong bishop to withstand their efforts. As long as the Episcopal remained the National Church the House of Commons was bound to deal with it. It was the power of the State that gave the Church its national character and could take it away to-morrow. (Applause.)

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WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. GLADSTONE'S works have lately been much sought after, and the sales of some of the memorial books are reported to be enormous. The next volume to be issued by Messrs. Cassell will be a collection of sermons delivered in Hawarden parish on the Sunday after Ascension Day. The preachers were Dean Wickham, the Bishop of Rochester, the Rev. Harry Drew, and the Hon. Arthur T. Lyttleton. This will be published in a few days.

Miss Nellie Farren's autobiography should be a popular publication, for she has been many years a footlight favorite. The date and place of her first professional appearance are matters which are not definitely settled. But playbills prove that she was representing Hymen at the "Vic." in 1863-64. To the younger generation she is only known as a burlesque boy, but older playgoers will remember her impersonations of Tilburina in The Critic, of Lydia Languish, and of Miss Prue in Love for Love. Her first appearance with Fred Leslie was in Jack Sheppard, at the Gaiety, in 1885, and in 1891 she had a benefit matinee at that theatre, which unfortunately was her farewell to the stage.

Mr. Demetrius Boulger's volume, The Congo State, and the Growth of Civilisation in Central Africa, will be published in the autumn by Messrs. Thacker. The book, which will contain numerous illustrations, is based on an examination of the documents of the Congo State and of the work carried on there. Another African book which is to be issued shortly by by Mr. Fisher Unwin is Mr. Alexander Davis's Umbandine, which is a romance in semi-historical form of Swazi life.

To an American magazine certain novelists have contributed articles on My Favorite Novelist and His Best Books. Dr. Conan Doyle's favorite work is Cloister and the Hearth, Sir Walter Besant's Huckleberry Finn, Bret Harte's Monte Cristo, and Anthony Hope's Tristram Shandy. This is Mr. W. D. Howells' opinion:—I think Thomas Hardy is the greatest novelist, by all odds, living to-day in England, and next to him, or with him, I should put George Moore. I found Esther Waters one of the truest novels I had read. I like Thomas Hardy's Jude. It deals very daringly with life, but it seems to me it deals honestly; it ventures far, but I believe, with Tolstoy, that anything which treats faithfully of life cannot be immoral.

The second volume of Professor A. Bushnell Hart's American History, which will be published by Messrs. Macmillan, is entitled, The Building of the Republic, and the earlier portion of it deals with the events which occurred at the end of the seventeenth century, and which led up to the outbreak of the Revolution. The lesson of that forgotten half-century are not, in Professor Hart's opinion, to be found in the petty events of each colony, but in the growth of principles of government and of a social and economic system.

An English edition of Dr. L. Volkman's Pictorial Representations of Dante's Divine Comedy will be issued in the autumn by Messrs. H. Grevel. Dante's personal relation to Art and his personality in Art is the subject of the introduction, and in this the author states thatDante's work ranks next to the Bible as the book which has been translated into almost every language, and has furnished artists whit subjects for interpretation as diverse as they are numerous. Hundreds of illustrations by famous painters will be reproduced in this edition.

Histories more or less authentic of nearly all the great English public schools have been published, but they have been issued in different sizes and by various publishers. Messrs. Duckworth are now issuing a series which will be printed in small quarto, and will be illustrated with old and new drawings. Rugby come first on the list, and Mr. W. H. D. Rouse's book will be ready in a fortnight. Mr. Lionel Cust's history of Eton will be published in the autumn, and will be followed by Mr. Arthur F. Leach's account of Winchester, which, by the way, is the oldest English public school.

Miss Florence Marryat's new novel will be called Why did she Love Him?—Messrs. White will publish Miss Adeline Sergeant's next book, the title of which is A Valuable Life.—Messrs. W. Blackwood are preparing for early issue a novel by Mr. J. Morgan de Groot. It is entitled A Lotus Flower.

Mr. F. V. Theobald's Text book of Agricultural Zoology will be published by Messrs. W. Blackwood. A new and enlarged edition of Dr. Lassar Cohn's Chemistry in Daily Life, translated by Mr. Pattison Muir, is being prepared for autumn publication by Messrs. H. Grevel. The next volume in Messrs. Putnam's Heroes of the Reformation series will be Martin Luther, by Professor H. E. Jacobs. The second part of Herr Carl Busley's The Marine Steam Engine will be ready in a fortnight,. The author is an official at Kiel.

The novel of the week in Paris is Les Facades. It is a Society novel and its author is M. Francois de Nion. M. Francois de Nion was recently in London, a city he knows well. The Revue Blanche is about to begin the publication of a translation of Jane Austen's Catharine Morland. The French version is the work of M. Felix Feneon, and its appearance is only one of many signs of the growing interest taken in English literature by the jeunes. M. Abel Lefranc secretary of the College of France, has finished a careful study of a little known aspect of the literary talent of Marguerite of Navarre, the authoress of the famous—or shall it be said notorious—Heptameron. In addition to these tales the Queen of Navarre wrote a good deal of religious poetry, and it is her work of this order that is the basis of M. Lefranc's forthcoming volume. Les Idees Religieuses de Marguerite de Navarre.

A gossipy volume by a French writer on the American plutocracy is in the press. The writer is M. F. E. Johanet, and he is calling his book Autour du Monde Millionaire Americain. M. F. Lhomme, a new writer, is the author of a satirical study of modern Parisian life and particularly of the literary and journalistic life of the Boulevard. La Comedied' Aujourd'hui is the title he has chosen for his book. Father A. Hamy has completed an exhaustive account, based on a great number of newly discovered documents, of the interview of Henry VIII. with Francis I, at Boulogne in 1,532. The volume contains much fresh information relating to the negotiations that preceded Henry's divorce. M. Ernest Daudet, the brother of Alphonse Daudet, has finished a new historical novel dealing with the time of the Revolution, La Mongautier is the title of the work. M. H. Espinas, of the University of Paris, has finished an important volume, the scope of which is sufficiently explained by the title, La Philosophie Sociale du XVIIIe, Siecle et la Revolution Francaise.

A new volume of dialogues by M. Henri Lavedan is in the press. Title: Les Beaux Dimanches. A new book by M. Francois Coppee will appear early this month. La Bonne Souffrance, as the volume is called, deals with its author's changed views on religious matters.

We learn from Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston and Co. that the third volume of "The Royal Navy," at first expected to appear about this time, will not be ready until next September. It takes up the narrative at 1714, and brings it down to 1793, with a chapter on the history of voyages and discoveries from the last-named year to 1802. The contents of the work are classified under the heads of civil history, major operations, minor operations, and discovery. The description of major operations from 1762 to 1793 is by Captain Mahan. The entire history will be complete in five volumes, and end with the year 1898. Meanwhile, the fourth and fifth volumes are in preparation, each of the contributor who assist Mr. Clowes prosecuting his own subject, or set of subjects through all the periods covered by the history.

Mr. Murray is about to publish a work of great interest in these days of Pacific Politcs. It is a short history of the Russian navy, by Colonel Sir George S, Clarke, who is as conversant with naval affairs as with those of the sister service. Beginning with Peter the Great's experiments, Sir George follows Russian naval development to the present stage of the Far Eastern question.

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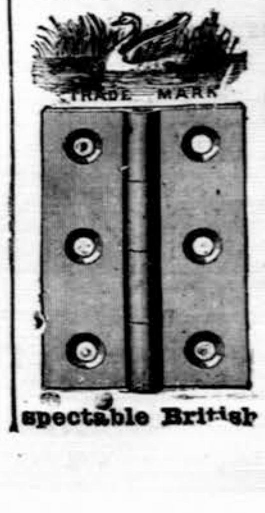

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This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

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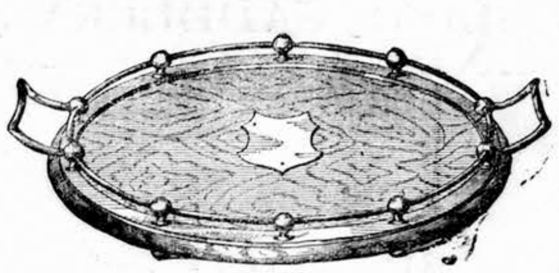

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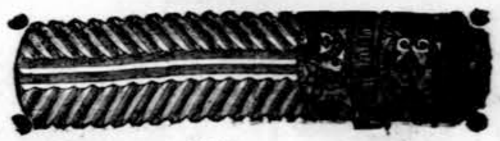

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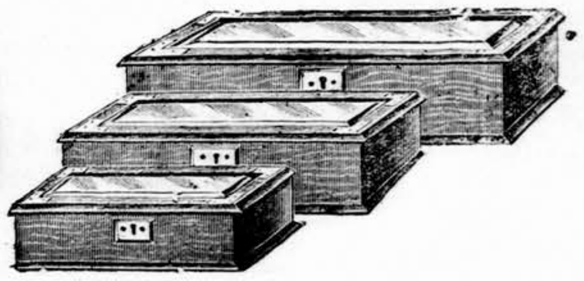
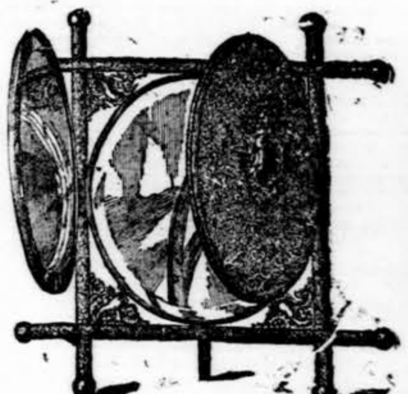
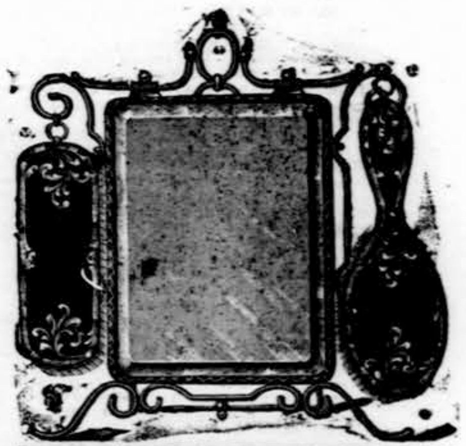


Crystal Top Cigar Boxes. 3 Size. Polished Oak. Lined Cedar. Rs. 25, 30 and 35.



Bevelled Triple Mirror in Handsome, plain and Chased Electro-plated Frame. Rs. 55.



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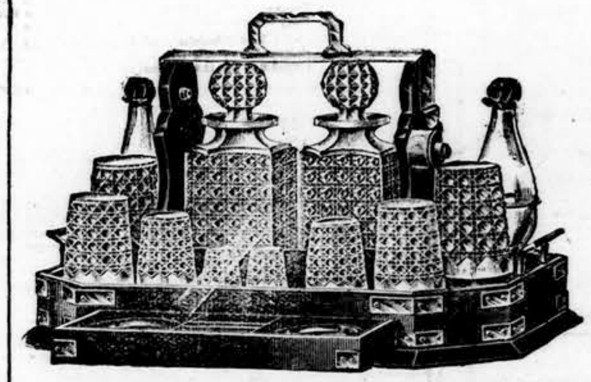

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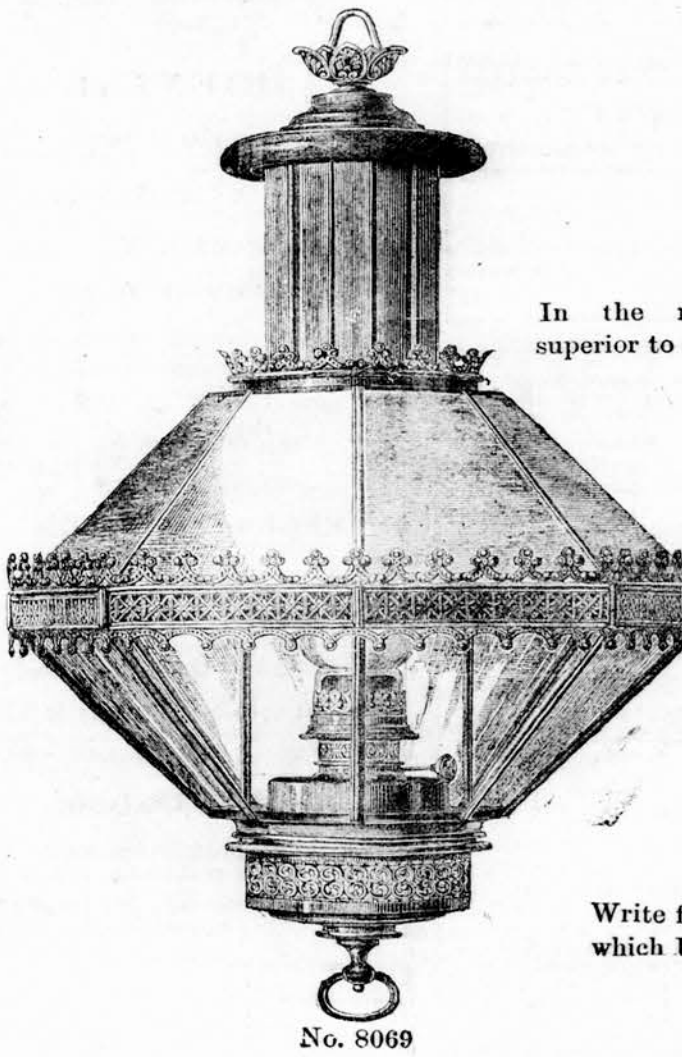

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